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MARYLAND MANUAL

1908-1909

A COMPENDIUM

— OF——

Legal, Historical and Statistical Information

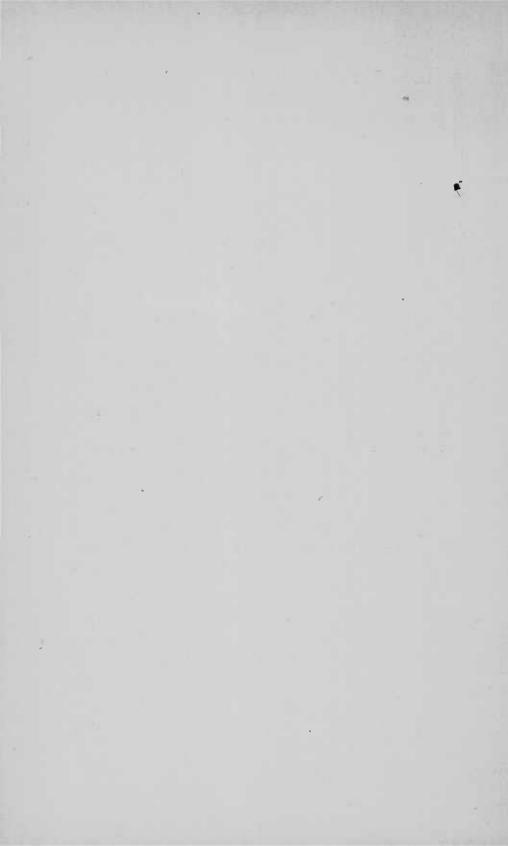
RELATING TO THE

STATE OF MARYLAND

Published Under Act of 1900, Chapter 240

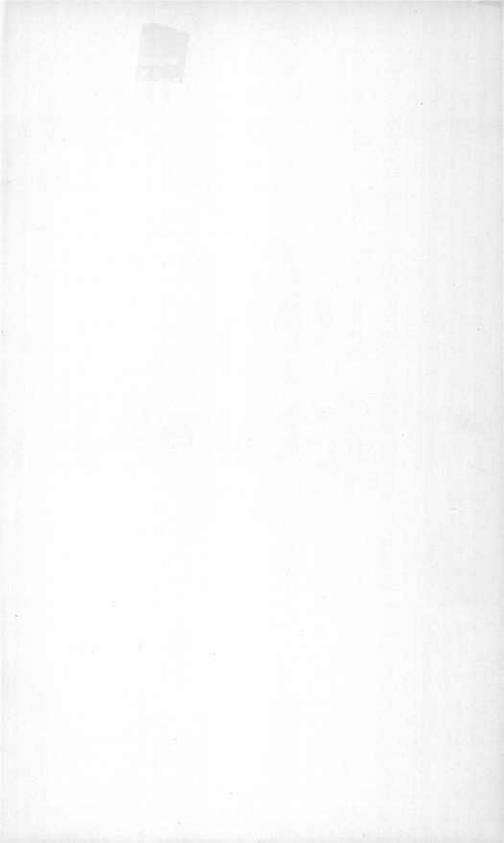
COMPILED BY N. WINSLOW WILLIAMS
Secretary of State

BALTIMORE:
JOHN MURPHY Co.





HON. AUSTIN L. CROTHERS,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.



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Chapter 48, Acts of 1904.

An Acr to formally adopt and legalize the Maryland flag.

Whereas it is represented to the General Assembly that the flag designed and used as the Flag of Maryland, under the Proprietary Government, and which is still known as the Maryland Flag, has never been formally adopted by Maryland as a State, its use having been continued by common consent only; and

Whereas it is not only desirable that the official Flag of Maryland should be formally adopted and legalized, but it is eminently fitting that, by reason of its historic interest and meaning, as well as for its beauty and harmony of colors, the flag adopted should be the one which, from the earliest settlement of the Province to the present time, has been known and distinguished as the Flag of Maryland; therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the flag herctofore, and now in use, and known as the Maryland Flag, be and the same is hereby legalized and adopted as the flag of the State of Maryland, which said flag is particularly described, as to coloring and arrangement, as follows: Quartered—the first and fourth quarters being paly of six pieces, or and sables, a bend dexter counterchanged; the second and third, quarterly, argent and gules, a cross bottonly countersigned; that is to say, the first and fourth quarters consist of six vertical bars alternately gold and black with a diagonal band on which the colors are reversed, the second and third consisting of a quartered field of red and white, charged with a Greek Cross, its arms terminating in trefoils, with the coloring transposed, red being on the white ground and white on the red, and all being as represented upon the escutcheon of the present Great Seal of Maryland.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the Flag of Maryland shall be displayed from the State House at Annapolis, Maryland, continuously during the session of the General Assembly, and on such other public occasions as the Governor of the State shall order and direct, the flag always to be so arranged upon the flag-staff as to have the black stripe on the diagonal bands of the first quartering at the top of the staff as represented in the illustration of the Maryland Flag in "Chronicles of Colonial Maryland."

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 9, 1904.

Chapter 240 of the Acts of 1900.

An Act to provide for the aunual compilation and publication of a Manual of the State of Maryland.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to accurately prepare and publish annually, on December thirty-first of each year, a Manual of the State of Marylaud.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That said Manual shall consist of not less than fifteen hundred copies in each year, five hundred of which shall be bound in cloth and shall contain a copy of the Charter and Constitution of the State, a complete list of Members of the Legislature, with their postoffice addresses, the uames and addresses of all State and county officers elected by the people, as well as those appointed by the Governor and the Board of Public Works; a brief summary of the duties of the several State officers; the official returns of the State election of each year; a list of State, educational, charitable, reformatory and benevolent institutions, with the amounts appropriated to each hy the State; the amounts paid by counties to the public schools of the State on account of public school tax; the gross and net debt of the State at the close of each fiscal year; the area, population, assessable basis and tax rates in the several counties of the State and city of Baltimore; the construction of the Judicial system of this State; the official payroll of the State, and such other information as in his judgment may seem right and proper.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That the said Manual shall be distributed as follows: Twenty-five copies, bound in cloth, to the Maryland State Library; ten copies, two of which shall be bound in cloth, to each of the Members of the Legislature; one copy to each of the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of the State and the several courts in Baltimore city; one copy to each of the Boards of County Commissioners of this State, and the remaining number to the Executive Department, to be distributed by the Secretary of State to each of the several States of the Union, to the public libraries in this and other States, and to officials and citizens of this State.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, compiling, printing and distributing said Manual, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby annually appropriated; and the Comptroller of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer, who is hereby directed to pay same, in favor of the Secretary of State upon the presentation of proper vouchers by him that the work above mentioned has been fully done, which vouchers shall be filed in the office of the State Comptroller.

Approved April 5, 1900.

CHARTER OF MARYLAND

Translated from the Latin Original

CHARLES,* by the grace of GOD, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c. To ALL to whom these Presents shall come, GREETING.

II. WHEREAS our well beloved and right trusty Subject, CÆCILIUS CALVERT, Baron of BALTIMORE, in our Kingdom of Ireland, Son and Heir of GEORGE CALVERT, Knight, late Baron of BALTIMORE, in our said Kingdom of Ireland, treading in the Steps of his Father, being animated with a laudable and pious Zeal for extending the Christian Religion, and also the Territories of our Empire, hath humbly besought leave of Us, that he may transport by his own Industry, and Expence, a numerous Colony of the English Nation, to a certain Region, herein after described, in a Country hitherto uncultivated, in the parts of America and partly occupied by Savages, having no Knowledge of the Divine Being, and that all that Region, with some certain Privileges, and Jurisdiction, appertaining unto the wholesome Government, and State of his Colony and Region aforesaid may by our Royal Highness be given, granted, and confirmed unto him and his heirs.

III. Know ye therefore that WE, encouraging with our Royal Favour, the pious and noble Purpose of the aforesaid Baron of BALTIMORE, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, have Given, Granted, and Confirmed, and by this our present CHARTER, for US, our Heirs, and Successors, do Give, Grant and Confirm, unto the aforesaid CÆCILIUS, now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, all that Part of the Peninsula, or Chersonese lying in the Parts of America, between the Ocean on the East, and the bay of Chesopeake on the West, divided from the Residue thereof by a Right Line drawn from the Promontory, or Head Land, called Watkin's Point, situate upon the Bay aforesaid, near the river of Wighco, on the West, unto the Main Ocean on the East; and between that

^{*}Charles the First, of England.

Boundary on the South unto that Part of the Bay of Delaware on the North, which lieth under the Fortieth Degree of North Latitude from the Aequinoctial, where New-England is terminated; And all the Tract of that Land within the Metes underwritten, (that is to say,) passing from the said Bay, called Delaware Bay, in a right line, by the degree aforesaid, unto the true Meridian of the first Fountain of the River of Pattowmack, thence verging toward the South, unto the further Bank of the said River, and following the same on the West and South, unto a certain place called Cinquack, situate near the Mouth of the said River, where it disembogues into the aforesaid Bay of Chesopeake, and thence by the shortest line unto the aforesaid Promontory, or Place called Watkin's Point; so that the whole Tract of Land, divided by the Line aforesaid, between the Main Ocean and Watkin's Point, unto the Promontory called Cape Charles, and every the Appendages thereof, may entirely remain excepted for ever to US, our Heirs, and Successors.

IV. Also WE DO GRANT, and likewise Confirm unto the said Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs, and Assigns, all Islands and Islets within the Limits aforesaid, all and singular the Islands, and Islets, from the Eastern Shore of the aforesaid Region, toward the East, which have been, or shall be formed in the Sea, situate within Ten marine Leagues from the said Shore; with all and singular the Ports, Harbors, Bays, Rivers, and Straits belonging to the Region or Islands aforesaid, and all the Soil, Plains, Woods, Mountains, Marshes, Lakes, Rivers, Bays, and Straits, situate, or being within the Metes, Bounds, and Limits aforesaid, with the Fishings of every kind of Fish, as well as of Whales, Sturgeons, and other royal Fish, as of other Fish, in the Sea, Bays, Straits, or Rivers, within the Premises, and the Fish there taken; And moreover all Veins, Mines, and Quarries, as well opened as hidden, already found, or that shall be found within the Region, Islands, or Limits aforesaid, of Gold, Silver, Gems, and precious Stones, and any other whatsoever, whether they be of Stones, or Metals, or of any other Thing, or Matter whatsoever; And furthermore the Patron-AGES and ADVOWSONS of all churches which, (with the increasing Worship and Religion of CHRIST,) within the said Region, Islands, Islets, and Limits aforesaid, hereafter shall happen to be built; together with Licensc and Faculty of erecting and founding Churches, Chapels, and Places of Worship, in convenient and suitable Places, within the Premisses, and of causing the same to be dedicated and consecrated according to the Ecclesiastical Laws of our Kingdom of England, with all and singular, such, and as ample Rights, Jurisdictions, Privileges, Prerogatives, Royalties, Liberties, Immunities, and royal Rights and temporal Franchises whatsoever, as well by Sea as by Land, within the Region, Islands, Islets, and Limits aforesaid, to be had, exercised, used and enjoyed, as any Bishop of *Durham*, within the Bishoprick or County Palatine of *Durham*, in our Kingdom of *England*, ever heretofore hath had, held, used, or enjoyed, or of Right, could, or ought to have, hold, use or enjoy.

And WE do by these Presents, for US, our Heirs and Successors, MAKE, CREATE and CONSTITUTE HIM, the now Baron of BALTIMORE, and his Heirs, the TRUE and ABSO-LUTE LORDS and PROPRIETARIES of the Region aforesaid, and of all other the Premisses (except the before excepted) saving always the Faith and Allegiance and Sovereign Dominion due to US, our Heirs and Successors; to HAVE, HOLD, POSSESS and ENJOY the aforesaid Region, Islands, Islets and other the Premisses, unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and to his Heirs and Assigns, to the sole and proper Behoof and Use of him, the new Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns forever. To HOLD of US our Heirs and Successors, Kings of England, as of our Castle of Windsor, in our County of Berks, in free and common Soccage, by Fealty only for all Services, and not in Capite, nor by Knight's Service, YIELDING therefore unto US, our Heirs and Successors, Two Indian Arrows of those Parts, to be delivered at the said Castle of Windsor, every Year, on Tuesday in Easter-week: and also the fifth Part of all Gold and Silver Ore, which shall happen from Time to Time, to be found within the aforesaid Limits.

VI. Now, That the aforesaid Region, thus by us granted and described, may be eminently distinguished above all other Regions of that Territory, and decorated with more ample Titles, KNOW YE, that WE, of our most especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, have thought fit that the said Region and Islands be erected into a PROVINCE, as out of the Plentitude of our royal Power and Prerogative, WE do, for US, our Heirs and Successors, ERECT and INCORPORATE the same into a PROVINCE, and nominate the same MARYLAND, by which Name WE will that it shall from henceforth be called.

VII. And forasmuch as WE have above made and ordained the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, the true Lord and Proprietary of the whole Province aforesaid, KNOW YE therefore further, that WE, for US, our Heirs, and Successors do grant unto the said now Baron, (in whose Fidelity, Prudence, Justice, and provident Circumspection

of Mind, WE, repose the greatest Confidence) and to his Heirs, for the good and happy Government of the said Prov-INCE, free, full and absolute Power, by the Tenor of these Presents, to Ordain, Make and Enact LAWS, of what kind soever, according to their sound Discretion, whether relating to the Public State of the said Province, or the private Utility of Individuals, of and with the Advice, Assent, and Approbation of the Free-Men of the same Province, or of the greater Part of them, or of their Delegates or Deputies, whom WE will shall be called together for the framing of LAWS, when, and as often as Need shall require, by the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and his Heirs, and in the Form which shall seem best to him or them, and the same to publish under the Seal of the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE and his Heirs and duly to execute the same upon all Persons, for the Time being, within the aforesaid PROVINCE and the Limits thereof, or under his or their Government and Power, in Sailing toward MARYLAND, or thence Returning, Outward-bound, either to England or elsewhere, whether to any other Part of Our or of any foreign Dominions, wheresoever established, by the Imposition of Fines, Imprisonment, and other Punishment whatsoever: even if it be necessary, and the Quality of the Offence require it, by Privation of Member or, Life, by him the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and his Heirs, or by his or their Deputy, Lieutenant, Judges, Justices, Magistrates, Officers, and Ministers, to be constituted and appointed according to the Tenor and true Intent of these Presents, and to constitute and ordain Judges, Justices, Magistrates and Officers. of what Kind, for what Cause, and with what Power soever, within that Land, and the Sea of those Parts, and in such Form as to the said now Baron of BALTIMORE, or his Heirs, shall seem most fitting: And also to Remit, Release, Pardon, and Abolish, all Crimes and Offences whatsoever against such Laws, whether before, or after Judgment passed; and to do all and singular other Things belonging to the Completion of Justice, and to Courts, Prætorian Judicatories, and Tribunals, judicial Forms and Modes of Proceeding, although express Mention thereof in these Presents be not made; and, by Judges by them delegated, to award Process, hold Pleas, and determine in those Courts, Prætorian Judicatories, and Tribunals, in all Actions, Suits, Causes and Matters whatsoever, as well Criminal as Personal, Real and Mixed, and Prætorian: Which said Laws, so to be published as abovesaid, WE will, enjoin, charge and command, to be most absolute and firm in Law, and to be kept in those Parts by all the Subjects and Liegemen of US, our Heirs. and Successors, so far as they concern them, and to be inviolably observed under the Penalties therein expressed, or to be expressed. So NEVERTHELESS, that the Laws aforesaid be Consonant to Reason, and be not repugnant or contrary, but (so far as conveniently may be) agreeable to the Laws, Statutes, Customs and Rights of this Our Kingdom of England.

VIII. AND FORASMUCH as, in the Government of so great a Province, sudden Accidents may frequently happen to which it will be necessary to apply a Remedy before the Freeholders of the said Province, their Delegates or Deputies, can be called together for the framing of Laws; neither will it be fit that so great a number of People should immediately on such emergent Occasion, be called together, WE THERE-FORE, for the better Government of so great a Province, do Will and Ordain and by these Presents, for US, our Heirs and Successors do grant unto the said now Baron of BALTI-MORE, and to his Heirs, that the aforesaid now Baron of BALTÍMORE, and his Heirs, by themselves, or by their Magistrates and Officers, thereunto duly to be constituted as aforesaid, may, and can make and constitute fit and wholesome Ordinances from Time to Time, to be kept and observed within the Province aforesaid, as well for the Conversation of the Peace, as for the Better Government of the People inhabiting therein, and publickly to notify the same to all Persons whom the same in any wise do or may effect. Which Ordinances, WE will to be inviolably observed within the said Province, under the Pains to be expressed in the same. So that the said Ordinances be Consonant to Reason, and be not repugnant nor contrary, but (so far as conveniently may be done) agreeable to the Laws, Statutes, or Rights of our Kingdom of England: and so that the same Ordinances do not, in any Sort, extend to oblige, bind, charge, or take away the Right or Interest of any Person or Persons, of, or in Member, Life, Freehold, Goods or Chattels.

IX. Furthermore, that the New Colony may more happily increase by a Multitude of People resorting thither, and at the same Time may be more firmly secured from the Incursions of Savages, or of other Enemies, Pirates, and Ravagers WE, therefore, for US, our Heirs and Successors, do by these Presents give and grant Power, License and Liberty, to all the Liege-Men and Subjects, present and future, of USE, our Heirs and Successors, except such to whom it shall be expressly forbidden, to transport themselves and their Families to the said Province, with fitting Vessels, and suitable Provisions, and therein to settle, dwell, and inhabit; and to build and fortify Castles, Forts, and

other Places of Strength at the Appointment of the aforesaid, now Baron of BALTIMORE, and his Heirs, for the Public and their own Defence; the Statute of Fugitives, or any other whatsoever to the contrary of the Premisses in any wise notwithstanding.

X. WE will also, out of our more abundant Grace, for US, our Heirs and Successors, do firmly charge, constitute, ordain and command that the said Province be of our Allegiance; and that all and singular the Subjects and Liege Men of US, our Heirs and Successors, transplanted, or hereafter to be transplanted into the Province aforesaid, and the children of them, and of others their Descendants, whether already born there, or hereafter to be born, be and shall be natives and Liege-Men of US, our Heirs and Successors, of our Kingdom of England and Ireland; and in all Things shall be held, treated, reputed, and esteemed as the faithful Liege-Men of US, and our Heirs and Successors, born within our Kingdom of England; also Lands, Tenements, Revenues, Services, and other Hereditaments whatsoever within our Kingdom of England, and other our Dominions, to inherit or otherwise purchase, receive, take, have, hold, buy, and possess, and the same to use and enjoy, and the same to give, sell, alien, and bequeath; and likewise all Privileges, Franchises and Liberties of this our Kingdom of England, freely, quietly and peaceably to have and possess, and the same may use and enjoy in the same Manner as our Liege-Men born, or to be born within our same Kingdom of England, without Impediment, Molestation, Vexation, Impeachment, or Grievance of US, or any of our Heirs or Successors; any Statute, Act, Ordinance, or Provisions to the contrary thereof, notwithstanding.

FURTHERMORE, That our Subjects may be incited to undertake this Expedition with a ready and chearful Mind; KNOW YE, that WE of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, do, by the Tenor of these Presents, give and grant, as well as to the aforesaid Baron of BALTI-MORE, and to his Heirs, as to all other Persons who shall from Time to Time repair to the said Province, either for the sake of Inhabiting, or of Trading with the Inhabitants of the Province aforesaid, full License to Ship and Lade in any the Ports of US, our Heirs and Successors, all and singular their Goods, as well moveable as immoveable, Wares and Merchandize, likewise Grain of what Sort soever, and other Things whatsoever necessary for Food and Cloathing, by the Laws and Statutes of our Kingdoms and Dominions, not prohibited to be transported out of the said Kingdoms; and the same to transport, by themselves, or their Servants or Assigns, into the said Province without the Impediment or Molestation of US, our Heirs or Successors, of any officers of US, our Heirs or Successors (Saving unto US, our Heirs and Successors, the Impositions, Subsidies, Customs, and other Dues payable for the same Goods and Merchandizes), any Statute, Act, Ordinance or other Thing whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding.

XII. BUT BECAUSE, that in so remote a Region, placed among so many barbarous Nations, the Incursions, as well of the Barbarians themselves, as of other Enemies, Pirates and Ravagers, probably will be feared, Therefore WE have Given, and for US, our Heirs and Successors, do Give by these Presents, as full and unrestrained Power as any Captain-General of an Army ever hath had, unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and to his Heirs and Assigns, by themselves or by their Captains or other Officers, to summon to their Standards, or to array all Men, of whatsoever Condition, or wheresoever born for the Time being, in the said Province of MARYLAND, to wage War, and to pursue, even beyond the Limits of their Province, the Enemies and Ravagers aforesaid, infesting those Parts by Land and by Sea, and (if GOD shall grant it) to vanquish and captivate them, and the Captives to put to Death, or, according to their Discretion, to save, and to do all other and singular the Things which appertain, or have been accustomed to appertain unto the Authority and Office of a Captain-General of an Army.

We also WILL, and by this our CHARTER, do XIII. Give unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and to his Heirs and Assigns, Power, Liberty and Authority, that, in Case of Rebellion, sudden Tumult or Sedition, if any (which GOD forbid) should happen to arise, whether upon Land within the Province aforesaid, or upon the High Sea in making a Voyage to the said PROVINCE of MARYLAND, or in returning thence, they may, by themselves, or by their Captains, or other Officers, thereunto deputed under their Seals (to whom WE, for US, our Heirs and Successors, by these Presents, do Give and Grant the fullest Power and Authority) exercise Martial Law as freely, and in as ample Manner and Form, as any Captain-General of any Army, by virtue of his Office may, or hath accustomed to use the same, against the seditious Authors of Innovations in those Parts, withdrawing themselves from the Government of him or them, refusing to serve in War, flying over to the Enemy, exceeding their Leave of Absence, Deserters, or otherwise howsoever offending against the Rule, Law, or Discipline of War.

Moreover, lest in so remote and far distant a Region, every Access to Honours and Dignities may seem to be precluded, and utterly barred to Men well born, who are preparing to engage in the present Expedition, and desirous of deserving well, both in Peace and War, of US, and our Kingdoms: for this Cause, We, for US, our Heirs and Successors, do give free and plenary Power to the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and to his Heirs and Assigns, to confer Favours, Rewards, Honours, upon such Subjects, inhabiting within the Province aforesaid, as shall be well deserving, and to adorn them with whatsoever Titles and Dignities they shall appoint; (so that they be not such as are now used in England,) also to erect and incorporate Towns into Buroughs, and buroughs into CITIES, with suitable Privileges and Immunities, according to the Merits of the Inhabitants, and Convenience of the places; and to do all and singular other Things in the Premisses, which to him or them shall seem fitting and convenient; even although they shall be such as in their own Nature, require a more special Commandment and Warrant than in these Presents may be expressed.

XV. WE WILL also, and by these Presents do, for US, our Heirs and Successors, give and grant License by this our CHARTER, unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, and to all Persons whatsoever, who are, or shall be, Residents and Inhabitants of the Province aforesaid, freely to import and unlade, by themselves, their Servants, Factors or Assigns, all Wares and Merchandizes whatsoever, which shall be collected out of the Fruits and Commodities of the said Province, whether the Product of the Land or the Sea, into any of the Ports whatsoever of US. our Heirs and Successors, of England or Ireland, or otherwise to dispose of the same there; and, if Need be, within One Year, to be computed immediately from the Time of unlading thereof, to lade the same Merchandizes again in the same or other Ships, and to export the same to any other Countries they shall think proper, whether belonging to Us, or any foreign Power, which shall be in Amity with US, our Heirs or Successors; Provided always, that they be bound to pay for the same to US, our Heirs and Successors, such Customs and Impositions, Subsidies and Taxes, as our other Subjects of the Kingdom of England, for the Time being shall be bound to pay, beyond which WE will that the Inhabitants of the aforesaid Province of the said Land, called MARYLAND, shall not be burdened.

XVI. AND FURTHERMORE, of our more ample special Grace, and of our certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, WE

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do for US, our Heirs and Successors, grant unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, full and absolute Power and Authority to make, erect and constitute, within the Province of MARYLAND, and the Islands and Islets aforesaid, such, and so many Sea-Ports, Harbours, Creeks, and other Places of Unlading and Discharge of Goods and Merchandize out of Ships, Boats and other Vessels, and of Lading in the same, and in so many, and such places, and with such Rights, Jurisdictions, Liberties and Privileges, unto such Ports respecting, as to him or them shall seem most expedient: And, that all and every the Ships, Boats and other Vessels whatsoever, coming to, or going from the Province aforesaid, for the Sake of Merchandizing, shall be laden and unladen at such Ports only as shall be so erected and constituted by the said now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, any Usage, Custom, or any other Thing whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding. Saving always to US, our Heirs and Successors, and to all the Subjects of our Kingdoms of England and Ireland, of US, our Heirs and Successors, the Liberty of Fishing for Sea-Fish as well in the Sea, Bays, Straits and navigable Rivers, as in the Harbours, Bays and Creeks of the Prov-INCE aforesaid; and the Privilege of Salting and Drying Fish on the Shores of the same Province; and for that Cause, to cut down and take Hedging-Wood and Twigs there growing, and to build Huts and Cabbins, necessary in this Behalf in the same Manner as heretofore they reasonably might, or have used to do. Which Liberties and Privileges, the said Subject of US, our Heirs and Successors shall enjoy without notable Damage or Injury in any wise to be done to the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs or Assigns, or to the Residents and Inhabitants of the same Province in the Ports, Creeks and Shores aforesaid, and especially in the Woods and Trees there growing. And if any Person shall do damage or Injury of this kind he shall incur the Peril and Pain of the heavy Displeasure of US, our Heirs and Successors, and of the due Chastisement of the Laws, besides making Satisfaction.

XVII. Moreover, WE will, appoint, and ordain and by these Presents, for US, our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, that the same Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, from Time to Time, for ever, shall have, and enjoy the Taxes and Subsidies payable, or arising within the Ports, Harbours and other Creeks and Places aforesaid, within the Province aforesaid, for Wares bought and sold, and Things there to be laden and unladen, to be reasonably

assessed by them, and the People there as aforesaid, on emergent Occasion; to whom WE grant Power and by these Presents, for US, our Heirs and Successors to assess and impose the said Taxes and Subsidies there, upon just Cause, and in due Proportion.

AND FURTHERMORE, of our special Grace, and certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, WE have given, granted and confirmed, and by these Presents, for US, our Heirs, and Successors, do give, grant, and confirm, unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, full and absolute License, Power and Authority, that he, the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, from Time to Time, hereafter, for ever, may and can, at his or their Will and Pleasure, assign, alien, grant, demise, or enfeoff so many, such and proportionate Parts and Parcels of the Premisses, to any Person or Persons willing to purchase the same, as they shall think convenient, to have and to hold to the same Person or Persons willing to take or purchase the same, and his and their Heirs and Assigns, in Fee-Simple, or Fee-tail, or for Term of Life, Lives or Years; to hold of the aforesaid now Baron of BALTI-MORE, his Heirs and Assigns, by so many, such and so great Services, Customs and Rents OF THIS KIND, as to the same now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, shall seem fit and agreeable, and not immediately of US, our Heirs or Successors. And WE do give, and by these Presents, for US, our Heirs or Successors, do grant to the same Person and Persons, and to each and every of them, License, Authority and Power, that such Person or Persons. may take the premises, or any Parcel thereof, of the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, and hold the same to them and their Assigns, or their Heirs of the aforesaid Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, of what Estate of Inheritance soever, in Fee-Simple or FEE-tail, or otherwise, as to them and the now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, shall seem expedient; the Statute made in the Parliament of Lord EDWARD, son of King HENRY, late King of England, our Progenitor, commonly called the "STATUTE QUIA EMPTORES TERRA-RUM," heretofore published in our Kingdom of England, or any other Statute, Act, Ordinance, Usage, Law, or Custom, or any other Thing, Cause, or Matter, to the contrary thereof, heretofore had, done, published, ordained or provided to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

XIX. WE, also, by these Presents, do give and grant License to the same Baron of BALTIMORE, and to his Heirs, to erect any Parcels of Land within the PROVINCE

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aforesaid, into Manors, and in every of those Manors, to have and to hold a Court-Baron, and all Things which to a Court-Baron do belong: and to have and to keep View of Frank-Pledge, for the Conservation of the Peace and Better Government of those Parts, by themselves and their Stewards, or by the Lords, for the Time being to be deputed, of other of those Manors when they shall be constituted, and in the same to exercise all Things to the View of Frank-Pledge belonging.

AND FURTHER, WE will, and do, by these Presents, for US, our Heirs and Successors, covenant and grant to, and with the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, that WE, our Heirs and Successors, at no Time hereafter will impose, or make or cause to be imposed, any Impositions, Customs, or other Taxations, Quotas or Contributions whatsoever, in or upon the Residents or Inhabitants of the Province aforesaid, for their Goods, Lands or Tenements within the same Province, or upon any Tenements Lands, Goods or Chattels within the Province aforesaid, or in or upon any Goods or Merchandizes within the Province aforesaid, or within the Ports or Harbours of the said Province, to be laden or unladen: And WE Will and do, for US, our Heirs and Successors, enjoin and command that this our Declaration shall from Time to Time, he received and allowed in all our Courts and Prætorian Judicatories, and before all the Judges whatsoever of US, our Heirs and Successors, for a sufficient and lawful Discharge, Payment, and Acquittance thereof, charging all and singular the Officers and Ministers of US, our Heirs and Successors, and enjoining them, under our heavy Displeasure, that they do not at any Time presume to attempt any Thing to the contrary of the Premisses, or that may in any wise contravene the same, but that they, at all Times as is fitting, do aid and assist the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and his Heirs, and the aforesaid Inhabitants and Merchants of the Province of MARYLAND aforesaid, and their Servants and Ministers, Factors and Assigns, in the fullest Use and Enjoyment of this our CHARTER.

XXI. AND FURTHERMORE WE WILL, and by these Presents, for US, our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, and to the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the said Province, both present and to come, and to every of them, that the said Province and the Freeholders or Inhabitants of the said Colony or Country, shall not henceforth be held or reputed a member or Part of the Land of Virginia or of any other Colony already transported, or hereafter to be transported, or be dependent on the same, or subordinate in

any kind of Government, from which WE do separate both the said Province, and Inhabitants thereof, and by these Presents do WILL to be distinct, and that they may be immediately subject to our Crown of *England*, and dependent on the same for ever.

XXII. And if, peradventure, hereafter it may happen that any Doubts or Questions should arise concerning the true Sense and Meaning of any Word, Clause or Sentence, contained in this our present CHARTER, WE will, charge and command, THAT Interpretation to be applied, always, and in all Things, and in all our Courts and Judicatories whatsoever, to obtain which shall be judged to be the more beneficial, profitable, and favourable to the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns: VIDED always that no Interpretation thereof be made, whereby GOD'S holy and true Christian Religion, or the Allegiance due to US, our Heirs and Successors, may in any wise suffer by Change, Prejudice, or Diminution; although express Mention be not made in these Presents of the true yearly Value or Certainty of the Premisses, or any Part thereof, or of other Gifts and Grants made by US, our Heirs and Predecessors, unto the said now Lord BALTIMORE, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Provision, Proclamation or Restraint heretofore had, made, published, ordained or provided, or any other Thing, Cause or Matter whatsoever, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

XXIII. IN WITNESS whereof WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. WITNESS OURSELF at Wesminister, the Twentieth Day of June, in the Eighth Year of our Reign.

CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND.

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION

WHICH ASSEMBLED AT THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS ON THE EIGHTH DAY OF MAY, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN. AND ADJOURNED ON THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST. EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN, AND RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE ON THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF SEP-TEMBER, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN. WITH AMENDMENTS AND DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, TO AND INCLUDING 102 MARYLAND.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

We, the people of the State of Maryland, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious liberty, and Preamble. taking into our serious consideration the best means of establishing a good Constitution in this State for the sure foundation and more permanent security thereof, declare:

Article 1. That all Government of right originates from Origin and the People, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely foundation for the good of the whole; and they have, at all times, the of government. Right inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their form of of reform. Government in such manner as they may deem expedient.

Hepburn's Case, 3 Bl., 95. Manly v. State, 7 Md., 147.

Art. 2. The Constitution of the United States, and the Laws made or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and Constitution all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the au- supreme thority of the United States, are and shall be the Supreme Law of the State; and the Judges of this State, and all the People of this State, are, and shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or Law of this State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Barney v. Patterson, 6 H. & J. 203. Ches. & Ohio Canal Co. v. B. & O. R. R. Co., 4 G. & J. 1. Howell v. State, 3 Gill, 14. Wilson v. Turpin, 5 Gill, 56. Larabee v. Talbott, 5 Gill, 426. Irvin v. Sprigg, 6 Gill, 200. Evans v. Sprigg, 2 Md., 457.

Powers reserved.

Art. 3. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution thereof, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the People thereof.

Art. 4. That the People of this State have the sole and State's rights exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof as a free, sovereign and independent State.

trial by jury English statutes.

Art. 5. That the Inhabitants of Maryland are entitled to Common law; the Common Law of England, and the trial by Jury, according to the course of that law, and to the benefit of such of the English statutes as existed on the Fourth day of July, seventeen hundred and seventy-six; and which, by experience, have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances, and have been introduced, used and practiced by the Courts of Law or Equity; and also of all Acts of Assembly in force on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; except such as may have since expired, or may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution;

Charter of the State.

to them from or under the Charter granted by His Majesty, Charles the First, to Cæcilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore. State v. Buchanan, 5 H. & J., 317. Dashiell v. Attorney General, State v. Buchanan, o H. & J., 517. Dashell v. Attorney General, 5 H. & J., 401. State v. Wayman, 2 G. & J., 254. State v. Bank of Maryland, 6 G. & J., 205. Smith v. State, 5 Gill, 45. Wright v. Wright's Lessee, 2 Md., 429. Manly v. State, 7 Md., 135. Broadbent v. State, 7 Md., 416. Stewart v. Mayor, &c., of Balto., 7 Md., 500. Eichelberger v. Hardesty, 15 Md., 548. Pue v. Hetzell, 16 Md., 539. Koontz v. Nabb, 16 Md., 549. McCoy v. Johnson, 70 Md., 490. Ford v. State, 85 Md., 465. Knee v. City Pass. Ry., 87 Md., 624. Danuer v. State, 89 Md., 225. In re Maddox, 93 Md., 727. Beasley v. Ridout,

subject, nevertheless, to the revision of, and amendment or repeal by, the Legislature of this State. And the Inhabitants of Maryland are also entitled to all property derived

Right of reform.

94 Md., 659.

That all persons invested with the Legislative or Art. 6. Executive powers of Government are Trustees of the Public, and as such, accountable for their conduct: whenever the ends of Government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the People may, and of right ought to reform the old, or establish a new Government; the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

Non-resistance.

Art. 7. That the right of the People to participate in Right of suf- the Legislature is the best security of liberty and the foundafrage. tion of all free Government; for this purpose elections ought to be free and frequent, and every white* male citizen having the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, ought to have the right of suffrage.

Bevard v. Hoffman, 18 Md., 479.

Art. 8. That the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Separation of powers of Government ought to be forever separate and distinct the departments of tinct from each other; and no person exercising the func-governtions of one of said Departments shall assume or discharge the duties of any other.

ment.

State v. Chase, 5 H. & J., 304. Crane v. Meginnis, 1 G. & J., 463. Mitchell v. Mitchell, 1 Gill, 66. Prout v. Berry, 2 Gill, 147. Miller v. State, 8 Gill, 145. Watkins v. Watkins, 2 Md., 341. Wright v. Wright, 2 Md., 429. Thomas v. Owens, 4 Md., 189. Gough v. Pratt, Adm'r, 9 Md., 526. Calvert v. Williams, 10 Md., 478. Mayor, &c., of Balto., v. State, 15 Md., 376. State v. N. C. R. W. Co., 18 Md., 193. Miles v. Bradford, 22 Md., 181. Mayor, &c., of Balto., v. Horn, 26 Md., 206. Green's Estate, 4 Md. Ch. Dec., 349. Waters v. Roche, 72 Md., 264. Van Witsen v. Gutman, 79 Md., 405. Mayor, etc., of Balto., v. Ulman, 79 Md., 469. McCrea v. Roberts, 89 Md., 251. Roby v. Prince George's Co., 92 Md., 161. Beasely v. Ridout, 94 Md., 659. Board of Supervisors, Prince George's Co. v. Mitchell, 97 Md., 330.

- Art. 9. That no power of suspending Laws or the execu-Suspension of tion of Laws, unless by, or derived from the Legislature, laws. ought to be exercised, or allowed.
- Art. 10. That freedom of speech and debate, or proceed-Freedom of ings in the Legislature, ought not to be impeached in any speech. Court of Judicature.
- Art. 11. That Annapolis be the place of meeting of the Seat of gov-Legislature; and the Legislature ought not to be convened, ernment. or held at any other place but from evident necessity.
- Art. 12. That for redress of grievances, and for amend-Meeting of ing, strengthening, and for preserving the laws, the Legisla. Legislature. ture ought to be frequently convened.
- Art. 13. That every man hath a right to petition the Leg-Right of petitislature for the redress of grievances in a peaceful and tion. orderly manner.
- Art. 14. That no aid, charge, tax, burthen or fees ought Levying of to be rated, or levied, under any pretence, without the con-taxes. sent of the Legislature.
- Art. 15. That the levying of taxes by the pool is grievous and oppressive, and ought to be prohibited; that paupers Poll tax. ought not to be assessed for the support of the Government; but every person in the State, or person holding property

*The word "white" omitted under the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Taxation according to actual worth.

Fines.

therein, ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of the Government, according to his actual worth in real or personal property; yet fines, duties or taxes may properly and justly be imposed, or laid with a political view for the good government and benefit of the community.

Eagan v. Charles Co., 3 H. & McH., 169. Tax Cases, 12 G. & J., 117. Waters v. State, 1 Gill, 302. Burgess v. Pue, 2 Gill, 11 and 254. State v. Mayhew, 2 Gill, 487. Howell v. State, 3 Gill, 14. Mayor, &c., of Balto., v. B. & O. R. R. Co., 6 Gill, 290. Bradford v. Jones, 1 Md., 368. Germania v. State, 7 Md., 1. State v. Norwood, 12 Md., 195. O'Neal v. Va. & Md. Bridge Co., 18 Md., 1. Howard v. First Independent Church, 18 Md., 451. State v. Stirling, 20 Md., 516. Tyson v. State, 28 Md., 577. State v. Cum. & Penn. R. R. Co., 40 Md., 22. State v. N. C. R. R. Co., 44 Md., 131. State v. Phil., Wilm. & Balto., R. R. Co., 45 Md., 361. Appeal Tax Court v. Rice, 50 Md., 303. Appeal Tax Court v. Patterson, 50 Md., 354. Co. Commrs. of Prince George's Co. v. Commrs. of Laurel, 51 Md., 457. Mayor, etc., v. Canton Co., 63 Md., 237. Daly v. Morgan, 69 Md., 460. Commrs. Prince George's Co. v. Commrs. Laurel, 70 Md., 269. Allen v. Co. Commrs. Harford Co., 74 Md., 294. Wells v. Commrs. of Hyattsville, 77 Md., 125. U. S. Electric Power Light Co. v. State, 79 Md., 63. Rohr v. Gray, 80 Md., 274. Short v. The State, 80 Md., 292. Baltimore and Eastern Shore R. R. v. Spring, 80 Md., 510. Simpson v. Hopkins, 82 Md., 478. Faust v. Building Ass'n, 84 Md., 186. B., C. & A. Ry. v. Wicomico Co., 93 Md., 13. Carstairs v. Cochran, 94 Md., 500. Corry v. Baltimore, 96 Md., 320. M. & C. C. of Balto. v. Johnson, 96 Md., 737. Baltimore v. Safe Deposit and Trust Co., 97 Md., 662.

Sanguinary laws. Art. 16. That sanguinary Laws ought to be avoided as far as it is consistent with the safety of the State; and no Law to inflict cruel and unusual pains and penalties ought to be made in any case, or at any time, hereafter.

Foote v. State, 59 Md., 264. Mitchell v. State, 82 Md., 527.

Retrospective laws.

Art. 17. That retrospective Laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such Laws, and by them only declared criminal are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty; wherefore, no *ex post facto* Law ought to be made; nor any retrospective oath or restriction be imposed or required.

McMechen v. Mayor, etc., of Balto., 2 H. & J., 41. C. & O. Canal Co. v. B. & O. R. R. Co., 4 G. & J., 1. State use of Washington Co., v. B. & O. R. R. Co., 12 G. & J., 399. State v. Burke, 2 Gill, 79. Baugher v. Nelson, 9 Gill, 302. Wilson v. Hardesty, 1 Md. Ch., 66. Wilderman v. Mayor, etc., of Balto., 8 Md., 551. Thistle v. Frostburg Coal Co., 10 Md., 129. State v. Norwood, 12 Md., 195. Willis v. Hodson, 79 Md., 327. Lynn v. The State, 84 Md., 67.

Attainder.

Art. 18. That no Law to attaint particular persons of treason or felony, ought to be made in any case, or at any time, hereafter.

Right to have Art. 19. That every man, for any injury done to him in his person or property ought to have remedy by the course

of the Law of the Land, and ought to have justice and right, freely without sale, fully without any denial, and speedily without delay, according to Law of the Land.

Wright v. Wright, 2 Md., 452. United States Electric Power and Light Co. v. State, 79 Md., 63. Knee v. City Pass. Ry., 87 Md., 624.

Art. 20. That the trial of facts, where they arise, is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties and estate of the Trial of facts. People.

That in all criminal prosecutions, every man Criminal hath a right to be informed of the accusation against him: to have a copy of the Indictment, or Charge in due time (if dictment. required) to prepare for his defence; to be allowed counsel; Counsel and to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have process for his witnesses; to examine the witnesses for and against him on oath; and to a speedy trial by an impartial Trial by Jury. jury, without whose unanimous consent he ought not to be found guilty.

Ford v. State, 12 Md., 514. Davis v. State, 39 Md., 355. State v. Glenn, 54 Md., 572. John v. State, 55 Md., 350. Danner v. State, 89 Md., 225. Lancaster v. State, 90 Md., 213. Guy v. State, 96 Md., 694.

That no man ought to be compelled to give evi-Evidence dence against himself in a criminal case. against one-self.

Day v. State, 7 Gill, 321. Broadbent v. State, 7 Md., 416. Blum v. State, 94 Md., 381-2.

Art. 23. That no man ought to be taken or imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or out-Freemen not lawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of oned, his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the Law of the Land.

Wright v. Wright, 2 Md., 429. Mayor, etc., Baltimore, v. Horn, 26 Md., 206. Davis v. Helbig, 27 Md., 462. Roth v. House of Refuge, 31 Md., 329. Grove v. Todd, 41 Md., 633. Singer v. State, 72 Md., 464. Ulman v. M. & C. C. Baltimore, 72 Md., 587-609. Scharf v. Tasker, 73 Md., 378. Danner v. State, 89 Md., 225. Sprigg v. Garrett Park, 89 Md., 406. State v. Broadhurst, 89 Md., 565. State v. Knowdow, 90 Md., 653. Languager v. State, 90 Md., 213. Languager v. Hitchens. der, 90 Md., 653. Lancaster v. State, 90 Md., 213. Lurman v. Hitchens, 90 Md., 17. Board of Police, Balto. City, v. Wagner, 93 Md., 182. Wagner v. Upshur, 95 Md., 519.

That slavery shall not be re-established in this State; but, having been abolished, under the policy and authority of the United States, compensation, in consideration thereof, is due from the United States.

Art. 25. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishment in Bail and fines. flicted by the Courts of Law.

Mitchell v. State, 82 Md., 527, 532.

Search warrants. Art. 26. That all warrants, without oath or affirmation, to search suspected places, or to seize any person or property, are grievous and oppressive; and all general warrants to search suspected places, or to apprehend suspected persons, without naming or describing the place, or the person in special, are illegal, and ought not to be granted.

Blum v. State, 94 Md., 382.

Corruption of blood.

Art. 27. That no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Militia.

Art. 28. That a well regulated Militia is the proper and natural defence of a free Government.

Standing armies.

Art. 29. That Standing Armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raised, or kept up, without the consent of the Legislature.

Military sub-Ject to civil ought to be under strict subordination to, and control, of the power.

Art. 30. That in all cases, and at all times, the military subpower civil ought to be under strict subordination to, and control, of the

Quartering of soldiers.

Art. 31. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by Law.

Martial law.

Art. 32. That no person except regular soldiers, marines, and mariners in the service of this State, or militia, when in actual service, ought, in any case, to be subject to, or punishable by, Martial Law.

Judiciary.

Art. 33. That the independency and uprightness of Judges are essential to the impartial administration of Justice, and a great security to the rights and liberties of the People; wherefore, the Judges shall not be removed, except in the manner, and for the causes, provided in this Constitution. No Judge shall hold any other office, civil or military or political trust, or employment of any kind whatsoever, under the Constitution or Laws of this State, or of the United States, or any of them; or receive fees, or perquisites of any kind, for the discharge of his official duties.

Bradford v. Jones, 1 Md., 368. Cantwell v. Owens, 14 Md., 215. McCrea v. Roberts, 89 Md., 251. Supervisors v. Todd, 97 Md., 247.

Rotation in office.

Art. 34. That a long continuance in the Executive Departments of power or trust is dangerous to liberty; a rotation, therefore, in those Departments is one of the best securities of permanent freedom.

Holding offices.

Art. 35. That no person shall hold, at the same time more than one office of profit, created by the Constitution or Laws of this State; nor shall any person in public trust receive

Presents.

any present from any foreign Prince or State, or from the United States, or any of them, without the approbation of this State.

Art. 36. That as it is the duty of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to Him, all Religious libpersons are equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty; wherefore, no person ought, by any law to be molested in his person or estate, on account of his religious persuasion or profession, or for his religious practice, unless. under the color of religion, he shall disturb the good order, peace or safety of the State, or shall infringe the laws of morality, or injure others in their natural, civil or religious rights; nor ought any person to be compelled to frequent, or maintain, or contribute, unless on contract, to maintain any place of worship or any ministry; nor shall any person, Witnesses. otherwise competent, be deemed incompetent as a witness, or juror, on account of his religious belief; provided, he believes in the existence of God, and that under His dispensation such person will be held morally accountable for his acts, and be rewarded or punished therefor in this world or the world to come.

Judefind v. State, 78 Md., 510.

That no religious test ought ever to be required as a qualification for any office of profit or trust in this Oath of office. State, other than a declaration of belief in the existence of God; nor shall the Legislature prescribe any other oath of office than the oath prescribed by this Constitution.

Davidson v. Brice, 91 Md., 688.

That every gift, sale or devise of land to any Minister, Public Teacher or Preacher of the Gospel, as such, Devises and or to any Religious Sect, Order or Denomination, or to, or ministers for the support, use or benefit of, or in trust for, any Min- and religious bodies, and ister, Public Teacher or Preacher of the Gospel, as such, or for burying any Religious Sect, Order or Denomination; and every gift or sale of goods, or chattels, to go in succession, or to take place after the death of the Seller or Donor, to or for such support, use or benefit; and also every devise of goods or chattels to or for the support, use or benefit of any Minister, Public Teacher or Preacher of the Gospel, as such, or any Religious Sect, Order or Denomination, without the prior or subsequent sanction of the Legislature, shall be void; except always, any sale, gift, lease or devise of any quantity of land, not exceeding five acres, for a church, meeting-house, or other house of worship, or parsonage, or for a burying-ground, which shall be improved, enjoyed or used

grounds.

only for such purpose; or such sale, gift, lease or devise shall be void.

Vansant v. Roberts, Admr., 3 Md., 119. Grove v. Trustees of the Disciples, 33 Md., 451. England, Ex'r, v. Vestry of P. George's Par., 53 Md., 466. Church Extension Society v. Smith, 56 Md., 362. Halsey v. Prot. Epis. Church, 75 Md., 275. Kelso v. Stigar, 75 Md., 376. Rogers v. Sisters of Charity, 97 Md., 550.

Administering oaths.

Art. 39. That the manner of administering the oath or affirmation to any person ought to be such as those of the religious persuasion, profession, or denomination, of which he is a member, generally esteem the most effectual confirmation by the attestation of the Divine Being.

Liberty of the press.

Art. 40. That the liberty of the press ought to be inviolably preserved; that every citizen of the State ought to be allowed to speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that privilege. Negley v. Farrow, 60 Md., 148.

Monopolies.

Art. 41. That monopolies are odious, contrary to the spirit of a free government and the principles of commerce, and ought not to be suffered.

The Broadway and Locust Point Ferry Co. v. Hankey, 31 Md., 346. Wright v. State, 88 Md., 443. Scholle v. State, 90 Md., 734.

Titles of nobility.

Art. 42. That no title or hereditary honors ought to be granted in this State.

Legislature.

Art. 43. That the Legislature ought to encourage the dif-Duties of the fusion of knowledge and virtue, the extension of a judicious system of general education, the promotion of literature, the arts, sciences, agriculture, commerce and manufactures; and the general amelioration of the condition of the people.

Clark v. Md. Institute, 87 Md., 663.

That the provisions of the Constitution of the Constitutions United States, and of this State, apply as well in time of war apply in war as in time of peace; and any departure therefrom, or violaand peace. tion thereof, under the plea of necessity, or any other plea, is subversive of good government and tends to anarchy and despotism.

Rights retained by the people.

Art. 45. This enumeration of Rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the People.

Campbell's Case, 2 Bl., 209.

CONSTITUTION.

ALL AMENDMENTS ARE INCLUDED IN BRACKETS AND FOLLOW THE SECTIONS AS ORIGINALLY ADOPTED.

ARTICLE I.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Section 1. All elections shall be by ballot; and every white* male citizen of the United States, of the age of twen-Elections by ty-one years, or upwards, who has been a resident of the State for one year, and of the Legislative District of Baltimore city, or of the county, in which he may offer to vote, for Qualifications six months next preceding the election, shall be entitled to vote, in the ward or election district in which he resides, at all elections hereafter to be held in this State; and in case any county or city shall be so divided as to form portions of different electoral districts, for the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, Delegates, or other Officers, then to entitle a person to vote for such officer, he must have been a resident of that part of the county, or city, which shall form a part of the electoral district, in which he offers to vote, for six months next preceding the election; but a person, who shall have acquired a residence in such county Residence. or city, entitling him to vote at any such election, shall be entitled to vote in the election district from which he re Removal. moved, until he shall have acquired a residence in the part of the county or city to which he has removed.

Bevard v. Hoffman, 18 Md., 479. Miles v. Bradford, 22 Md., 171. Shaeffer v. Gilbert, 73 Md., 66. Southerland v. Norris, 74 Md., 326. Kemp v. Owens, 76 Md., 237. Langhammer v. Munter, 80 Md., 518. Hanna v. Young, 84 Md., 179. Howard v. Skinner, 87 Md., 558. Daviden v. Price of 12 Md. 628 idson v. Brice, 91 Md., 688.

Sec. 2. No person above the age of twenty-one years, convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, unless pardoned Disqualificaby the Governor, shall ever thereafter, be entitled to vote at any election in this State; and no person under guardianship, as a lunatic, or as a person non compos mentis, shall be entitled to vote.

State v. Bixler, 62 Md., 354.

*The word "white" hecame inoperative under the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Bribery.

SEC. 3. If any person shall give, or offer to give, directly or indirectly, any bribe, present, or reward, or any promise, or any security, for the payment or the delivery of money, or any other thing, to induce any voter to refrain from casting his vote, or to prevent him in any way from voting, or to procure a vote for any candidate or person proposed, or voted for, as Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, or Representative in Congress, or for any office of profit or trust, created by the Constitution or Laws of this State, or by the Ordinances, or Authority of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, the person giving, or offering to give, and the person receiving the same, and any person who gives, or causes to be given, an illegal vote, knowing it to be such, at any election to be hereafter held in this State, shall, on conviction in a Court of Law, in addition to the penalties now or hereafter to be imposed by law, be forever disqualified to hold any office of profit or trust, or to vote at any election thereafter.

Penalties.

Punishment for illegal voting. Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass Laws to punish, with fine and imprisonment, any person who shall remove into any election district or precinct of any ward of the city of Baltimore, not for the purpose of acquiring a bona fide residence therein, but for the purpose of voting at an approaching election, or who shall vote in any election district or ward in which he does not reside (except in the case provided for in this Article), or shall, at the same election, vote in more than one election district, or precinct, or shall vote, or offer to vote, in any name not his own, or in place of any other person of the same name, or shall vote in any county in which he does not reside.

Registration.

The General Assembly shall provide by law for a uniform Registration of the names of all the voters in this State who possess the qualifications prescribed in this Article, which Registration shall be conclusive evidence to the Judges of election of the right of every person thus registered to vote at any election thereafter held in this State; but no person shall vote at any election, Federal or State, hereafter to be held in this State, or at any municipal election in the city of Baltimore, unless his name appears in the list of registered voters; and until the General Assembly shall hereafter pass an Act for the Registration of the names of voters, the law in force on the first day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, in reference thereto, shall be continued in force, except so far as it may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution; and the registry of voters, made in pursuance thereof, may be corrected, as provided in said law; but the names of all persons shall be added to the list of qualified voters by the officers of Registration, who have the qualifications prescribed in the first section of this Article, and who are not disqualified under the provisions of the second and third sections thereof.

Miles v. Bradford, 22 Md., 176. Smith v. Stephan, 66 Md., 381.

SEC. 6. Every person elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust, under this Constitution, or under the laws, Oath of office. made pursuant thereto, shall, before he enters upon the duties of such office, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I, ——, do swear, (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will support the Constitution of the United States; and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland, and support the Constitution and Laws thereof; and that I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, diligently and faithfully, without partiality or prejudice (execute the office of ——, according to the Constitution and Laws of this State, (and, if a Governor, Senator, Member of the House of Delegates, or Judge), that I will not, directly or indirectly, receive the profits or any part of the profits of any other office during the term of my acting as

Thomas v. Owens, 4 Md., 189. Archer v. State 74 Md., 410 and 443. Keyser v. Upshur, 92 Md., 728. Davidson v. Brice, 91 Md., 685.

SEC. 7. Every person hereafter elected or appointed to office in this State, who shall refuse or neglect to take the New election oath or affirmation of office provided for in the sixth section on resufal to take oath. of this Article, shall be considered as having refused to accept the said office; and a new election or appointment shall be made, as in case of refusal to accept, or resignation of any office; and any person violating said oath shall, on conviction thereof, in a Court of Law, in addition to the penalties now or hereafter to be imposed by law, be thereafter incapable of holding any office of profit or trust in this State.

Archer v. State, 74 Md., 443. Davidson v. Brice, 91 Md., 684.

ARTICLE II.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The executive power of the State shall be vested in a Governor, whose term of office shall commence Governor's on the second Wednesday of January next ensuing his election. tion, and continue for four years, and until his successor shall have qualified; but the Governor chosen at the first

election under this Constitution shall not enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office until the expiration of the term for which the present incumbent was elected; unless the said office shall become vacant by death, resignation, removal from the State, or other disqualification of the said incumbent.

Miles v. Bradford, 22 Md., 183.

Time, place and manner of electing Governor.

Sec. 2. An election for Governor, under this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixtyseven, and on the same day and month in every fourth year thereafter, at the places of voting for delegates to the General Assembly; and every person qualified to vote for Delegates shall be qualified and entitled to vote for Governor; the election to be held in the same manner as the election of Delegates, and the returns thereof under seal to be addressed to the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and enclosed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, and delivered to said Speaker, at the commencement of the session of the General Assembly next ensuing said election.

SEC. 3. The Speaker of the House of Delegates shall then Pulurality to open the said returns in the presence of both Houses; and the person having the highest number of votes, and being constitutionally eligible, shall be the Governor, and shall qualify, in the manner herein prescribed, on the second Wednesday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

Tie vote.

House to decide all questions.

Sec. 4. If two or more persons shall have the highest and an equal number of votes for Governor, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the Senate and House of Delegates, and all questions in relation to the eligibility of Governor, and to the returns of said election, and to the number and legality of votes therein given, shall be determined by the House of Delegates; and if the person or persons, having the highest number of votes, be ineligible, the Governor shall be chosen by the Senate and House of Delegates. Every election of Governor by the General Assembly shall be determined by a ioint majority of the Senate and House of Delegates, and the vote shall be taken viva voce. But if two or more persons shall have the highest and an equal number of votes, then a second vote shall be taken, which shall be confined to the persons having an equal number; and if the vote should again be equal, then the election of Governor shall be determined by lot between those who shall have the highest and an equal number on the first vote.

- Sec. 5. A person to be eligible to the office of Governor must have attained the age of thirty years, and must have Qualifications been for ten years a citizen of the State of Maryland, and for five years next preceding his election a resident of the State, and, at the time of his election, a qualified voter therein.
- Sec. 6. In the case of death or resignation of the Governor, or of his removal from the State, or other disqualifi-Election by eation, the General Assembly, if in session, or if not, at their next session, shall elect some other qualified person to be Governor for the residue of the term for which the said Governor had been elected.
- SEC. 7. In case of any vacancy in the office of Governor, during the recess of the Legislature, the President of the Succession. Senate shall discharge the duties of said office, until a Governor is elected, as herein provided for; and in case of the death or resignation of the said President, or of his removal from the State, or of his refusal to serve, then the duties of said office shall, in like manner, and for the same interval, devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Delegates. And the Legislature may provide by Law, for the impeachment Impeachment of the Governor; and in case of his conviction, or his inability, may declare what person shall perform the Executive duties; and for any vacancy in said office not herein provided for, provision may be made by Law; and if such vacancy should occur without such provision being made. the Legislature shall be convened by the Secretary of State for the purpose of filling said vacancy.
- Sec. 8. The Governor shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the State; and may call out the Governor to Militia to repel invasions, suppress insurrections, and mander-in-enforce the execution of the Laws; but shall not take the militia. eommand in person, without the consent of the Legislature.

Scholle v. State, 90 Md., 733.

- Sec. 9. He shall take care that the Laws are faithfully Duties. executed.
- Sec. 10. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all civil and military Appoint officers of the State, whose appointment or election is not otherwise herein provided for; unless a different mode of appointment be prescribed by the Law creating the office.

Davis v. State, 7 Md., 151. Cantwell v. Owens, 14 Md., 215. Scholle v. State, 90 Md., 743.

cess.

SEC. 11. In case of any vacancy during the recess of the Appointments Senate, in any office which the Governor has power to fill, he shall appoint some suitable person to said office, whose commission shall continue in force until the end of the next session of the Legislature, or until some other person is appointed to the same office, whichever shall first occur; and the nomination of the person thus appointed during the recess, or of some other person in his place, shall be made to the Senate within thirty days after the next meeting of the Legislature.

> Watkins v. Watkins, 2 Md., 341. Cantwell v. Owens, 14 Md., 215. Smoot v. Somerville, 59 Md., 84. Kroh v. Smoot, 62 Md., 172. Ash v. McVey, 85 Md., 119. Sappington v. Slade, 91 Md., 645. School Commissioners v. Goldsborough, 90 Md., 204.

Rejection by Senate.

Sec. 12. No person, after being rejected by the Senate, shall be again nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at the request of the Senate; or be appointed to the same office during the recess of the Legislature.

Townsend v. Kurtz, 83 Md., 331.

Time of nomination.

SEC. 13. All civil officers appointed by the Governor and Senate, shall be nominated to the Senate within fifty days from the commencement of each regular session of the Leg-Term of office. islature; and their term of office, except in cases otherwise provided for in this Constitution, shall commence on the first Monday of May next ensuing their appointment, and continue for two years, (unless removed from office), and until their successors, respectively, qualify according to Law; but the term of office of the Inspectors of Tobacco shall commence on the first Monday of March next ensuing their appointment.

Dyer v. Bayne, 54 Md., 87. Smoot v. Somerville, 59 Md., 84. Merrill v. School Commrs. Garrett Co., 70 Md., 269. Commrs. Calvert Co. v. Hellen, 72 Md., 603. Sappington v. Slade, 91 Md., 645.

Vacancy during session.

SEC. 14. If a vacancy shall occur during the session of the Senate, in any office which the Governor and Senate have the power to fill, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before its final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy, unless such vacancy occurs within ten days before said final adjournment.

Smoot v. Somerville, 59 Md., 84. Ash v. McVey, 85 Md., 119.

Courts-martial.

The Governor may suspend or arrest any military officer of the State for disobedience of orders or other military offence; and may remove him in pursuance of the sentence of a Court Martial; and may remove for incompetency or misconduct, all civil officers who received appointment from the Executive for a term of years.

Cantwell v. Owens, 14 Md., 215. Harman v. Harwood, 58 Md., 1. Townsend v. Kurtz, 83 Md., 331. School Commrs. v. Goldsborough, 90 Md., 195.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall convene the Legislature, or the Senate alone, on extraordinary occasions; and when Extra sessions ever from the presence of any enemy, or from any other ture. cause, the Seat of Government shall become an unsafe place for the meeting of the Legislature, he may direct their sessions to be held at some other convenient place.

Sec. 17. To guard against hasty or partial legislation and encroachments of the Legislative Department upon the co-Veto power. ordinate, Executive and Judicial Departments, every Bill which shall have passed the House of Delegates, and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor of the State; if he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it originated, which House shall enter the objections at large on its Journal and proceed to reconsider the Bill; if, after such reconsideration, three-fifth of the members Vetoed bills; elected to that House shall pass the Bill, it shall be sent how passed. with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if it pass by three-fifths of the members elected to that House it shall become a law; but in all cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and veas and navs, and the names of the persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by Veto within the Governor within six days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he signed it, unless the General Assembly shall, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

[The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any Bills making appropriations of money Veto of items. embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the Bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriations disapproved shall be void unless repassed according to the rules or limitations prescribed for the passage of other Bills over the Executive veto.]* November 3, 1891.

Hamilton v. State, 61 Md., 28. Lankford v. Commrs. Somerset Co., 73 Md., 105. Warfield v. Vandiver, 101 Md., 78.

*Thus amended by Chapter 194, Acts of 1890, ratified by the people, November 3, 1891.

Governor to examine Treasury accounts.

SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of the Governor, semi-annually (and oftener, if he deems it expedient) to examine under oath the Treasurer and Comptroller of the State on all matters pertaining to their respective offices, and inspect and review their bank and other account books.

Recommendations.

He shall, from time to time, inform the Legisla-Sec. 19. ture of the condition of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient.

Pardons.

Notice in

Sec. 20. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment, and in cases in which he is prohibited by other Articles of this Constitution; and to remit fines and forfeitures for offences against the State; but shall not remit the principal or interest of any debt due the State, except in cases of fines and forfeitures; and before granting a nolle prosequi, or pardon, he shall give notice, in one or more newspapers, of the application made for it, and of the day on or after which his decision will be given; and in every case in which he exercises this power, he shall report to either Branch of the Legislature, whenever required. the petitions, recommendations and reasons which influenced his decisions.

Reports to Legislature.

newsapers.

Residence and salary of the Goyernor.

Sec. 21. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government, and receive for his services an annual salary of four thousand five hundred dollars.

Secretary of State.

SEC. 22. A Secretary of State shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall continue in office, unless sooner removed by the Governor, till the end of the official term of the Governor from whom he received his appointment, and receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and shall reside at the seat of government; and the office of Private Secretary shall thenceforth cease.

The Secretary of State shall carefully keep and Dutles of Sec-preserve a record of all official acts and proceedings, which may at all times be inspected by a committee of either branch of the Legislature; and he shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law, or as may properly belong to his office, together with all clerical duty belonging to the Executive Department.

Lankford v. Commrs. Somerset Co., 73 Md., 105.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The Legislature shall consist of two distinct branches—a Senate and a House of Delegates—and shall be styled the General Assembly of Maryland.

Bradshaw v. Lankford, 73 Md., 428. Warfield v. Vandiver, 101 Md., 78.

- Sec. 2. Each county in the State, and each of the three Legislative Districts of Baltimore city, as they are now, or Election of may hereafter be defined, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the counties and of the Legislative Districts of Baltimore city, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his Term. election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.
- [Sec. 2. The city of Baltimore shall be divided into four legislative districts, as near as may be, of equal population Legislative and of continguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore city, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said legis-Election of lative districts of Baltimore city and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the Term. date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.]*
- SEC. 3. Until the taking and publishing of the next National Census, or until the enumeration of the population Representaof this State, under the authority thereof, the several counties and the city of Baltimore, shall have a representation in the House of Delegates, as follows: Allegany County, five Delegates; Anne Arundel County, three Delegates; Baltimore County, six Delegates; each of the three Legislative Districts of the city of Baltimore, six Delegates; Calvert County, two Delegates; Caroline County, two Delegates; Carroll County, four Delegates; Cecil County, four Delegates; Charles County, two Delegates; Dorchester County, three Delegates; Frederick County, six Delegates; Harford County, four Delegates; Howard County, two Delegates; Kent County, two Delegates; Montgomery County, three Delegates; Prince George's County, three Delegates; Queen Anne's County, two Delegates; St. Mary's County, two Dele-

^{*}Thus amended by Act of 1900, Chapter 469, ratified by the people at November election, 1901.

gates; Somerset County, three Delegates; Talbot County, two Delegates; Washington County, five Delegates, and Worcester County, three Delegates, †

sentation in House.

Sec. 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publish-Basis of repre-ing of the next National Census, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to Each of the several counties of the State having a population of eighteen thousand souls, or less, shall be entitled to two Delegates, and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand, and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three Delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four Delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand, and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five Delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls, and upwards, shall be entitled to six Delegates, and no more; and each of the three Legislative Districts of the city of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of Delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled, under the aforegoing apportion-And the General Assembly shall have power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the three existing Legislative Districts of the city of Baltimore, so as to make them, as near as may be, of equal population; but said districts shall always consist of contiguous territory.

Legislative districts in Baltimore city may be changed.

Basis of rep-

resentation.

[Sec. 4. As soon as may be, after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two Delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three Delegates; and

†Under the State Census authorized by the Act of 1901 (Special Session), and by the amendment to Sec. 2, the allotment of representation of the several counties in the House of Delegates is as follows: Allegany County, five; Anne Arundel County, four; Baltimore County, six: Calvert County, two; Caroline County, two; Carroll County, four; Cecil County, three; Charles County, two; Dorchester County, four; Frederick County, five; Garrett County, two; Harford County, four; Howard County, two; Kent County, two; Montgomery County, four; Prince George's County, four; Queen Anne's County, three; Somerset County, three; St. Mary's County, two; Talbot County, three; Washington County, five: Wicomico County, three; Worcester County, three; and Baltimore City, twenty-four delegates. Total, 101.

every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousanl souls, shall be entitled to four Delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five Delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six Delegates and no more; and each of the Legislative Districts of the city of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of Delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, Legislative from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries Baltimore of the existing Legislative Districts of the city of Baltimore, may be changed. so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.]*

SEC. 5. Immediately after the taking and publishing of the next National Census, or after any State enumeration Governor to of population, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Governor, then being, to arrange the representation in said House of Delegates in accordance with the apportionment herein provided for; and to declare, by Proclamation, the Proclamation. number of Delegates to which each county and the city of Baltimore may be entitled under such apportionment; and after every National Census taken thereafter, or after any State enumeration of population thereafter made, it shall be the duty of the Governor, for the time being, to make similar adjustment of representation, and to declare the same by Proclamation, as aforesaid.

tion.

- Sec. 6. The members of the House of Delegates shall be Election of elected by the qualified voters of the counties, and the Legis-Delegates. lative Districts of Baltimore city, respectively, to serve for Term. two years from the day of their election.
- Sec. 7. The first election for Senators and Delegates shall take place on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the Time of elecmonth of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and the election for Delegates, and as nearly as practicable, for one-half of the Senators shall be held on the same day in every second year thereafter.
- Sec. 8. Immediately after the Senate shall have convened. after the first election, under this Constitution, the Senators Classification of Senators. shall be divided by lot into two classes, as nearly equal in number as may be. Senators of the first class shall go out of office at the expiration of two years, and Senators shall be

*Thus amended by Act of 1900, Chapter 432, ratified by the people at November election, 1901.

elected on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for the term of four years, to supply their places; so that, after the first election, one-half of the Senators may be chosen every second year. In case the number of Senators be hereafter increased, such classification of the additional Senators shall be made as to preserve, as nearly as may be, an equal number in each class.

Covington v. Buffett, 90 Md., 577. Weddle v. School Commrs., 94 Md., 344.

Qualifications of Senators and Delegates.

SEC. 9. No person shall be eligible as a Senator or Delegate who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the State of Maryland, and who has not resided therein for at least three years next preceding the day of his election, and the last year thereof, in the county, or in the Legislative District of Baltimore city, which he may be chosen to represent, if such county or Legislative District of said city shall have been so long established; and if not, then in the county or city, from which, in whole or in part, the same may have been formed; nor shall any person be eligible as a Senator unless he shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, at the time of his election.

Ineligibles.

SEC. 10. No member of Congress, or person holding any civil or military office under the United States shall be eligible as a Senator or Delegate; and if any person shall, after his election as Senator or Delegate, be elected to Congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Ineligibles.

SEC. 11. No Minister or Preacher of the Gospel, or of any religious creed or denomination, and no person holding any civil office of profit or trust under this State, except Justices of the Peace, shall be eligible as Senator or Delegate.

Defaulters ineligible.

Sec. 12. No collector, receiver or holder of public money shall be eligible as Senator or Delegate, or to any office of profit or trust under this State, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the Treasury all sums on the books thereof charged to and due by him.

Vacancies.

SEC. 13. In case of death, disqualification, resignation, refusal to act, expulsion, or removal from the county or city for which he shall have been elected, or any person who shall have been chosen as a Delegate or Senator, or in case of a tie between two or more such qualified persons, a warrant of election shall be issued by the Speaker of the House of Delegates, or President of the Senate, as the case may be,

for the election of another person in his place, of which election not less than ten days' notice shall be given, exclusive of the day of the publication of the notice and of the day of election; and if during the recess of the Legislature, and more than ten days before its termination, such death shall occur, or such resignation, refusal to act or disqualification be communicated in writing to the Governor by the person so resigning, refusing or disqualified, it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue a warrant of election to supply the vacancy thus created, in the same manner the said Speaker or President might have done during the session of the General Assembly; provided, however, that unless a meeting of the General Assembly may intervene, the election thus ordered to fill such vacancy shall be held on the day of the ensuing election for Delegates and Senators.

Covington v. Buffett, 90 Md., 576.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Wednesday of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, fing of Legand on the same day in every second year thereafter, and at islature. no other time, unless convened by Proclamation of the Governor.

Sec. 15. The General Assembly may continue its session so long as in its judgment the public interest may require, Limit of sesfor a period not longer than ninety days; and each member thereof shall receive a compensation of five dollars per diem Compensafor every day he shall attend the session, but not for such days as he may be absent, unless absent on account of sickness or by leave of the House of which he is a member; and he shall also receive such mileage as may be allowed by law, Mileage. not exceeding twenty cents per mile; and the presiding officer of each House shall receive an additional compensation of three dollars per day. When the General Assembly Extra sesshall be convened by Proclamation of the Governor, the session shall not continue longer than thirty days, and in such case the compensation shall be the same as herein prescribed.

Sec. 16. No book, or other printed matter, not appertaining to the business of the session, shall be purchased or sub-Books not to scribed for, for the use of the members of the General Aschased. sembly, or be distributed among them, at the public expense.

Sec. 17. No senator or Delegate, after qualifying as such, notwithstanding he may thereafter resign, shall during the Disqualificawhole period of time for which he was elected be eligible to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or profits of which shall have been increased, during such term.

Freedom of debate.

Sec. 18. No Senator or Delegate shall be liable in any civil action or criminal prosecution whatever for words spoken in debate.

Powers of each House.

SEC. 19. Each House shall be judge of the qualifications and elections of its members, as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State; shall appoint its own officers, determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish a member for disorderly or disrespectful behavior, and with the consent of two-thirds of its whole number of members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same offence.

Covington v. Buffett, 90 Md., 569.

Quoronm.

SEC. 20. A majority of the whole number of members elected to each House shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may prescribe.

Sessions to be of the Whole shall be open, except when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

Journals to be published.

SEC. 22. Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and cause the same to be published. The yeas and nays of members on any question shall, at the call of any five of them in the House of Delegates, or one in the Senate, be entered on the Journal.

Disorderly persons.

Yeas and

nays.

Sec. 23. Each House may punish by imprisonment during the session of the General Assembly, any person not a member, for disrespectful or disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings, or any of its officers in the execution of their duties; provided, such imprisonment shall not at any time exceed ten days.

Powers of House.

Grand inquest.

May call for persons and papers. Sec. 24. The House of Delegates may inquire, on the oath of witness, into the complaints, grievances and offences, as the grand inquest of the State, and may commit any person for any crime to the public jail, there to remain until discharged by due course of law. They may examine and pass all accounts of the State, relating either to the collection or expenditure of the revenue, and appoint auditors to state and adjust the same. They may call for all public or official papers and records, and send for persons whom they may judge necessary, in the course of their inquiries, concerning affairs relating to the public interest, and may direct all office bonds which shall be made payable to the State to be sued for any breach thereof; and with the view to the more

certain prevention or correction of the abuses in the expenditures of the money of the State, the General Assembly shall create, at every session thereof, a joint standing committee of the Senate and House of Delegates, who shall have power to send for persons and examine them on oath and call for public or official papers and records; and whose Contracts. duty it shall be to examine and report upon all contracts made for printing, stationery, and purchases for the public offices and the library, and all expenditures therein, and upon all matters of alleged abuse in expenditures, to which their attention may be called by resolution of either House of the General Assembly.

Marshall v. Harwood, 7 Md., 466.

Sec. 25. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days at any one time, nor Adjournment. adjourn to any other place than that in which the House shall be sitting, without the concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 26. The House of Delegates shall have the sole power of impeachment in all cases; but a majority of all the Impeachmembers elected must concur in the impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate, and when sitting for that purpose the Senators shall be on oath or affirmation to do justice according to the law and the evidence; but no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of twothirds of all the Senators elected.

Sec. 27. Any bill may originate in either House of the General Assembly, and be altered, amended or rejected by Bills. the other; but no bill shall originate in either House during the last ten days of the session, unless two-thirds of the members elected thereto shall so determine by year and nays; nor shall any bill become a law until it be read on three different days of the session in each House, unless twothirds of the members elected to the House where such bill is pending shall so determine by yeas and nays; and no bill shall be read a third time until it shall have been actually engrossed for a third reading.

Sec. 28. No bill shall become a law unless it be passed in each House by a majority of the whole number of members Passage of elected, and on its final passage the yeas and nays be recorded; nor shall any resolution requiring the action of both Houses be passed except in the same manner.

Sec. 29. The style of all laws of this State shall be, "Be Style of laws. it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland," and all Mode of enlaws shall be passed by original bill; and every law enacted Limitations. by the General Assembly shall embrace but one subject, and

that shall be described in its title; and no law, nor section of law, shall be revived or amended by reference to its title or section only; nor shall any law be construed by reason of its title to grant powers or confer rights which are not expressly contained in the body of the Act; and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, in amending any article or section of the Code of Laws of this State, to enact the same as the said article or section would read when amended. And whenever the General Assembly shall enact any Public General Law, not amendatory of any section or article in the said Code, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to enact the same, in articles and sections, in the same manner as the Code is arranged, and to provide for the publication of all additions and alterations which may be made to the said Code.

Davis v. State, 7 Md., 151. Keller v. State, 11 Md., 525. Parkinson v. State, 14 Md., 184. Trustees of Allegany Co. School v. Maffit, 22 Md., 126. McPherson v. Leouard, 29 Md., 377. Cearfoss v. State, 42 Md., 403. McGrath v. State, 46 Md., 632. Co. Commrs. of Dorchester Co. v. Meekins, 50 Md., 28. Second German-American Bldg. Asso. v. Newman, 50 Md., 62. Co. Commrs. of Talbot Co. v. Co. Commrs. of Queen Anne Co., 50 Md., 245. Mayor, etc., of Balto. v. Reitz, 50 Md., 574. State v. Fox, 51 Md., 411. Co. Commrs. of Prince George's Co. v. Commrs. of Laurel, 51 Md. 457. Mayor, etc., of Balto. George's Co. v. Commrs. of Laurel, 51 Md. 457. Mayor, etc., of Balto. v. Stoll, 52 Md., 435. Maryland Agricultural College v. Keating, 58 Md., 580. Steifel v. Maryland Institute for the Blind, 61 Md., 144. Slymer v. State, 62 Md., 237. State v. Norris, 70 Md., 91. Trustees Catholic, etc., v. Manning, 72 Md., 116. Ellicott Co. v. Speed, 72 Md., 22. Commrs. Calvert Co. v. Hellen, 72 Md., 605. Scharf v. Tasker, 73 Md., 378. Lankford v. Commrs. Somerset Co., 73 Md., 105. Gans v. Carter, 77 Md., 1. Bond v. State, 78 Md., 523. Drenuen v. Banks, 80 Md., 310. Whitman v. State, 80 Md., 410. Mayor & C. C. Balto. v. Keeley Institute, 81 Md., 106. State v. Applegarth, 81 Md., 293. Garrison v. Hill. 81 Md., 551. State v. Schultz Gas. etc., 83 Md., 58. State rison v. Hill, 81 Md., 551. State v. Schultz Gas, etc., 83 Md., 58. State v. Benzinger, 83 Md., 481. Plinney v. Sheppard Hospital, 88 Md., 636. Steenken v. State, 88 Md., 710. Stevens v. State, 89 Md., 670. Luman v. Hitchens, 90 Md., 14. Mealy v. Hagerstown, 92 Md., 741. Herbert v. Balto. Co., 97 Md., 639. Swan v. Kemp, 97 Md., 691. Price v. Liquor License Commrs., 98 Md., 346. Queen Anne's County v. Talbot County, 98 Md., 13. Kalke v. Wilkinson, 99 Md., 238. Brown v. Md. Telephone Co., 101 Md., 574.

Bills to be signed by Governor.

Laws to be recorded in Appeals.

Sec. 30. Every bill, when passed by the General Assembly, and sealed with the Great Seal, shall be presented to the Governor, who, if he approves it, shall sign the same in the presence of the presiding officers and chief clerks of the Senate and House of Delegates. Every law shall be recorded the Court of in the office of the Court Appeals, and in due time be printed. published and certified under the Great Seal, to the several courts, in the same manner as has been heretofore usual in this State.

> Parkinson v. State, 14 Md., 184. Berry v. Balto. & Drum Point R. R. Co., 41 Md., 446. Legg v. Mayor, etc., of Annapolis, 42 Md., 203.

Hamilton v. State, 61 Md., 14. Allegany County v. Warfield, 100 Md.,

Sec. 31. No law passed by the General Assembly shall take effect until the first day of June next after the session When laws take effect. at which it may be passed, unless it be otherwise expressly declared therein.

Parkinson v. State, 14 Md., 184. Risewick v. Davis, 19 Md., 96.

Sec. 32. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the State by any order or resolution, nor except in accord- Appropriaance with an appropriation by law; and every such law shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated and object to which it shall be applied; provided, that nothing herein contained contingent fund. shall prevent the General Assembly from placing a contingent fund at the disposal of the Executive, who shall report to the General Assembly at each session the amount expended, and the purposes to which it was applied. An accu-Financial rate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public to be pubmoney shall be attached to and published with the laws after laws. each regular session of the General Assembly.

Thomas v. Owens, 4 Md., 189. McPherson v. Leonard, 29 Md., 377.

Sec. 33. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, viz: Special laws For extending the time for the collection of taxes, granting prohibited. divorces, changing the name of any person, providing for the sale of real estate belonging to minors or other persons laboring under legal disabilities, by executors, administrators, guardians or trustees, giving effect to informal or invalid deeds or wills, refunding money paid into the State Treasury, or releasing persons from their debts or obligations to the State, unless recommended by the Governor or officers of the Treasury Department. And the General Assembly shall pass no special law for any case for which provision has been made by an existing general law. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this section which are not already adequately provided for, and for all other cases where a general law can be made applicable.

Whittington v. Polk, 1 H. & J., 236. Horsey v. State, 3 H. & J., 2. Gover v. Hall, Exr., 3 H. & J., 43. Partridge v. Dorsey, 3 H. & J. 302. Crane v. Meginnis, 1 G. & J., 463. Dulany v. Tilghman, 6 G. & J., 461. Norris v. Trustees of the Abingdon Academy, 7 G. & J., 7. Barrett v. Oliver, 7 G. & J., 191. Lawrence v. Hicks, 8 G. & J., 386. The Regents of the University of Maryland v. Williams, 9 G. & J., 365. Dorsey v. Gilbert 11 G. J. 877. Graphy V. State, 12 G. & J., 287. sey v. Gilbert, 11 G. & J., 87. Cromwell v. State 12 G. & J., 257. Prout v. Berry, 12 G. & J., 286. State v. B. & O. R. R. Co., 12 G. & J., 400. Campbell's Case, 2 Bl., 209. Wright v. Wright, 2 Md., 429. Rock Hill College v. Jones, 47 Md., 16. Pumphrey v. Mayor, etc., of Balto., 47 Md., 145. O'Brian & Co. v. Co. Commrs. of Baltimore Co., 51 Md., 15. Co. Commrs. of Prince George's Co. v. Co. Commrs. of Laurel, 51 Md., 457. Montague v. State, 54 Md., 481. Hodges v. Balto. Passenger Railway Co., 58 Md., 603. Lankford v. Commrs. Somerset Co., 73 Md., 105. Gans v. Carter, 77 Md., 1. Revell v. Mayor, etc., of Annapolis, 81 Md., 1. Hamilton v. Carroll, 82 Md., 326. Mealy v. Hagterstown, 92 Md., 745. Herbert v. Balto. Co., 97 Md., 634. Baltimore City v. Allegany County, 99 Md., 1.

Debts regulated.

SEC. 34. No debt shall be hereafter contracted by the General Assembly unless such debt shall be authorized by a law providing for the collection of an annual tax or taxes sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to discharge the principal thereof within fifteen years from the time of contracting the same; and the taxes laid for this purpose shall not be repealed or applied to any other object until the said debt and interest thereon shall be fully Credit of the discharged. The credit of the State shall not in any manner State not to be given, or loaned to, or in aid of any individual association or corporation; nor shall the General Assembly have the power in any mode to involve the State in the construction of works of internal improvement, nor in granting any aid thereto, which shall involve the faith or credit of the State; nor make any appropriation therefor, except in aid of the construction of works of internal improvement in the counties of St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert, which have had no direct advantage from such works as have been heretofore aided by the State; and provided that such aid, advances or appropriations shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. And they shall not use or appropriate the proceeds of the internal improvement companies, or of the State tax, now levied, or which may hereafter be levied, to pay off the public debt [or] to any other purpose until the interest and debt are fully paid or the sinking fund shall be equal to the amount of the outstanding debt; but the General Assembly may, without laying a tax, borrow an amount never to exceed fifty thousand dollars to meet temporary deficiencies in the Treasury, and may contract debts to any amount that may be necessary for the defence of the State.

be given.

Public debt.

Temporary deficiencies.

State v. Hendrickson, 15 Md., 205.

Extra compensation prohibited.

No extra compensation shall be granted or allowed by the General Assembly to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor shall the salary or compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

Sec. 36. No lottery grant shall ever hereafter be author-Lotteries ized by the General Assembly.

Lucas v. MeBlair, 12 G. & J., 1. State v. Hawkins, 96 Md., 133.

Sec. 37. The General Assembly shall pass no law providing for payment by this State for slaves emancipated from Slaves. servitude in this State; but they shall adopt such measures as they may deem expedient to obtain from the United States compensation for such slaves, and to receive and distribute the same equitably to the persons entitled.

Sec. 38. No person shall be imprisoned for debt. State v. Mace, 5 Md., 337. Trail v. Snouffer, 6 Md., 308.

Sec. 39. The General Assembly shall grant no charter for banking purposes, nor renew any banking corporation now Banks. in existence, except upon the condition that the stockholders shall be liable to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in such banking institution, for all its debts and liabilities upon note, bill or otherwise; the books, papers and accounts of all banks shall be open to inspection under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Hammond v. Strauss, 53 Md., 1. Helfrieh v. Catonsville Water Co., 74 Md., 269. O'Brien v. Baltimore Belt R. R. Co., 74 Md., 363. Charters of Banks, 102 Md., 514, 619.

Sec. 40. The General Assembly shall enact no law author-Compensaizing private property to be taken for public use, without tion for inst compensation as agreed upon between the parties, or taken for awarded by a jury, being first paid or tendered to the party public usc. entitled to such compensation.

C. & O. Canal Co. v. B. & O. Railroad Co., 4 G. & J., 1. Tidewater Canal Co. v. Archer, 9 G. & J., 479. B. & S. Railroad Co. v. Compton, 2 Gill, 20. Alexander v. Mayor, etc., of Balto., 5 Gill, 383. Binney's Case, 2 Bl., 99. Waring v. Warring, 2 Bl., 673. Hepburn's Case, 3 Bl., 95. Compton v. The Susquehanna Railroad. 3 Bl., 386. Baltimore v. McKim, 3 Bl., 453. Hamilton v. Annapolis & Elkridge Railroad. road Co., 1 Md. Ch., 107. Harness v. Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co., 1 Md. Ch., 248. Hamilton v. Annapolis & Elkridge Railroad Co., 1 Md., 553. Hoye v. Swan, 5 Md., 237. Moale v. Mayor, etc., of Balto., 5 Md., 314. Steuart v. Mayor, etc., of Balto., 7 Md., 50. Graff v. Mayor, etc., of Balto., 7 Md., 50. Balto., 10 Md., 544. Reddall v. Bryan, 14 Md., 444. Western etc., Balto., 10 Md., 544. Reddall v. Bryan, 14 Md., 444. Western Md. R. R. Co. v. Owings, 15 Md., 199. Kane v. Mayor, etc., of Balto., 15 Md., 240. State v. Graves, 19 Md., 369. Douglass v. Boonsborough, Turnpike R. Co., 22 Md., 229. Western Md. R. R. Co. v. Patterson. 37 Md., 125. State v. Consolidation Coal Co., 46 Md., 1. Mayor, etc., of Cumberland v. Wilison, 50 Md., 138. P. R. R. Co. v. B. & O. R. R. of Cumberland v. Willson, 50 Md., 138. P. R. R. Co. v. B. & O. R. R. Co., 60 Md., 267. American Telephone Co. v. Pearce, 71 Md., 535. Ulman v. M. & C. C. Balto., 72 Md., 587-609. Helfrick v. Catonsville Water Co., 74 Md., 269. O'Brien v. Balto. Belt R. R. Co., 74 Md., 363. Balto. Belt Raliroad Co. v. Baltzell, 75 Md., 94. Mayor, etc., Balto. v. Ulman, 79 Md., 469. Van Witsen v. Gutman, 79 Md., 405. Garrett v. Lake Roland Elevated R. R. Co., 79 Md., 277. Deems v. Mayor and City Council of Balto., 80 Md., 164. Balto. and Eastern Shore R. R. v. Spring, 80 Md., 510. Turnpike Co. v. R. R. Co., 81 Md., 247. Mayor & City Council of Balto. et al. v. The Keeley Institute, 81 Md., 106. Baumgardner v. Fowler, 82 Md., 631. Poole v. Falls Road Ry., 88. Md., 536.

Duelists.

Sec. 41. Any citizen of this State who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, either in or out of this State, fight a duel with deadly weapons, or send or accept a challenge so to do, or who shall act as a second, or knowingly aid or assist in any manner those offending, shall ever thereafter be incapable of holding any office of profit or trust under this State, unless relieved from the disability by an Act of the Legislature.

Elections.

Sec. 42. The General Assembly shall pass laws necessary for the preservation of the purity of elections.

Wife's property protected.

Sec. 43. The property of the wife shall be protected from the debts of her husband.

Schindel v. Schindel, 12 Md., 294. Steffey v. Steffey, 19 Md., 9. Kennedy v. Lange, 50 Md., 91. Clark v. Wooton, 63 Md., 113. Beall v. Frank, 93 Md., 335.

Exemption.

Sec. 44. Laws shall be passed by the General Assembly to protect from execution a reasonable amount of the property of the debtor, not exceeding in value the sum of five hundred dollars.

Compensation of clerks and registers. SEC. 45. The General Assembly shall provide a simple and uniform system of charges in the offices of Clerks of Courts and Registers of Wills, in the counties of this State and the city of Baltimore, and for the collection thereof; provided, the amount of compensation to any of the said officers in the various counties shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars a year, and in the city of Baltimore, thirty-five hundred dollars a year, over and above office expenses and compensation to assistants; and provided, further, that such compensation of Clerks, Registers, assistants and office expenses shall always be paid out of the fees or receipts of the offices, respectively.

Banks v. State, 60 Md., 305.

Grants from U. S. Sec. 46. The General Assembly shall have power to receive from the United States any grant or donation of land, money or securities for any purpose designated by the United States, and shall administer or distribute the same according to the conditions of the said grant.

Contested elections.

Sec. 47. The General Assembly shall make provisions for all cases of contested elections of any of the officers, not herein provided for.

State v. Jarrett & Harwood, 17 Md., 309. Groome v. Gwinn, 43 Md. 572.

Sec. 48. Corporations may be formed under general laws; but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal Corporations. purposes, and except in cases where no general laws exist, providing for the creation of corporations of the same general character, as the corporation proposed to be created; and any act of incorporation passed in violation of this section shall be void. And as soon as practicable, after the adoption of this Constitution, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint three persons learned in the law, whose duty it shall be to prepare drafts of general laws, providing for the creation of corporations, in such cases as may be proper, and for all other cases, where a general law can be made; and for revising and amending, so far as may be necessary or expedient, the general laws which may be in existence on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and sixtyseven, providing for the creation of corporations, and for other purposes; and such drafts of laws shall by said commissioners, be submitted to the General Assembly, at its first meeting, for its action thereon; and each of said commissioners shall receive a compensation of five hundred dollars for his services, as such commissioner.

All Charters granted or adopted in pursuance of this section, and all Charters heretofore granted and created, subject to repeal or modification, may be altered, from time to time, or be repealed; provided, nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to banks, or the incorporation thereof.

Corporations may be formed under general [Sec. 48. laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for corporations. municipal purposes and except in cases where no general laws exist, providing for the creation of corporations of the same general character as the corporation proposed to be created, and any act of incorporation passed in violation of this section shall be void; all charters granted or adopted in pursuance of this section, and all charters heretofore granted and created subject to repeal or modification, may be altered from time to time, or be repealed; provided, nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to banks or the incorporation thereof; the General Assembly shall not alter or amend the charter of any corporation existing at the time of the adoption of this Article, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation except upon the condition that such corporation shall surrender all claim to exemption from taxation or from the repeal or modification of its charter, and that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this Constitution; and any corporation chartered by this State

which shall accept, use, enjoy or in anywise avail itself of any rights, privileges, or advantages that may hereafter be granted or conferred by any general or special Act, shall be conclusively presumed to have thereby surrendered any exexemption from taxation to which it may be entitled under its charter, and shall be thereafter subject to taxation as if no such exemption has been granted by its charter.]*

New Central Coal Co. v. George's Creek Coal and Iron Co., 37 Md., 537. Montell & Co. v. Consolidated Coal Co., 39 Md., 164. State v. Northern Central R. R. Co., 44 Md., 131. Reed v. Balto. Trust and Guarantee Co., 72 Md., 531. Jackson v. Walsh, 75 Md., 304. Webster v. Cambridge Female Seminary, 78 Md., 193. Phinney v. Sheppard Hospital, 88 Md., 638. State v. N. C. Ry. Co., 90 Md., 471. Scholle v. State, 90 Md., 734. Mealey v. Hagerstown, 92 Md., 745.

Elections.

SEC. 49. The General Assembly shall have power to regulate by law, not inconsistent with this Constitution, all matters which relate to the Judges of Election, time, place and manner of holding elections in this State, and of making returns thereof.

Lankford v. Commrs. Somerset Co., 73 Md., 105.

Bribery.

Sec. 50. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly at its first session, held after the adoption of this Constitution, to provide by law for the punishment, by fine, or imprisonment in the penitentiary, or both, in the discretion of the court, of any person who shall bribe or attempt to bribe any Executive, or Judicial officer of the State of Maryland, or any member, or officer of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, or of any municipal corporation in the State of Maryland, or any executive officer of such corporation, in order to influence him in the performance of any of his official duties; and also, to provide by law for the punishment, by fine, or imprisonment in the penitentiary, or both, in the discretion of the court, of any of said officers, or members, who shall demand or receive any bribe, fee, reward or testimonial for the performance of his official duties, or for neglecting or failing to perform the same; and also, to provide by law for compelling any person so bribing, or attempting to bribe, or so demanding or receiving a bribe, fee, reward or testimonial, to testify against any person or persons who may have committed any of said offences; provided, that any person so compelled to testify shall be exempted from trial and punishment for the offence of which he may have been guilty; and any person convicted of such offence shall, as part of the punishment thereof, be forever

Punishment.

Evidence.

Disqualifica-

*As amended by Chapter 195. Acts of 1890, ratified by the people November 3, 1891.

disfranchised and disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this State.

Sec. 51. The personal property of residents of this State shall be subject to taxation in the county or city where the Taxation of resident bona fide resides for the greater part of the year, property. for which the tax may or shall be levied, and not elsewhere, except goods and chattels permanently located, which shall be taxed in the city or county where they are so located.

[Sec. 51. The personal property of residents of this State shall be subject to taxation in the county or city where the Taxation of personal resident bona fide resides for the greater part of the year for property. which the tax may or shall be levied, and not elsewhere, except goods and chattels permanently located, which shall be taxed in the city or county where they are so located, but the General Assembly may by law provide for the taxation of mortgages upon property in this State and the debts secured thereby in the county or city where such property is situated.15

Hopkins v. Baker, 78 Md., 363. Faust v. Building Association, 84 Md., 186. B., C. & A. Ry. v. Wicomico Co., 93 Md., 113. City v. Safe Deposit and Trust Co., 97 Md., 659. Baltimore City v. Allegany Co.,

Sec. 52. The General Assembly shall appropriate no money out of the Treasury for payment of any private claim Private against the State exceeding three hundred dollars, unless said claim shall have been first presented to the Comptroller of the Treasury, together with the proofs upon which the same is founded, and reported upon by him.

Sec. 53. No person shall be incompetent, as a witness, on account of race or color, unless hereafter so declared by Act Witnesses. of the General Assembly.

SEC. 54. No county of this State shall contract any debt, Counties or obligation, in the construction of any railroad, canal, or forbidden other work of internal improvement, nor give, or loan its to contract debts withcredit to or in aid of any association, or corporation, unless authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, which shall be published for two months before the next election for members of the House of Delegates in the newspapers published in such county, and shall also be approved by a majority of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly, at its next session after said election.

Baltimore & Drum Point Railroad Company v. Pumphrey, 74 Md., 86. Baltimore & Eastern Shore R. Co. v. Spring, 80 Md., 510.

*Thus amended by Chapter 426, Acts of 1890, ratified by the people November 3, 1891.

Habeas cornus.

SEC. 55. The General Assembly shall pass no law suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas cornus.

sembly.

Sec. 56. The General Assembly shall have power to pass Powers of As-all such laws as may be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by this Constitution, in any department or office of the Government, and the duties imposed upon them thereby.

Interest.

The legal rate of interest shall be six per cent. per annum, unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

Bandel v. Isaac, 13 Md., 202. Birmingham v. Md. Land and Perm. Homestead Association of Balto. Co., 45 Md., 541. Citizens' Land Co. v. Uhler, 48 Md., 455.

Foreign cor porations.

Sec. 58. The Legislature, at its first session after the ratification of this Constitution, shall provide by law for State and municipal taxation upon the revenues accruing from business done in the State by all foreign corporations.

Pension system abolished.

The office of "State Pension Commissioner" is hereby abolished; and the Legislature shall pass no law creating such office, or establishing any general pension system within this State.

ARTICLE IV.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Part I—General Provisions.

Courts.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this State shall be vested in a Court of Appeals, Circuit Courts, Orphans' Courts, such Courts for the city of Baltimore as are hereinafter provided for, and Justices of the Peace; all said Courts shall be Courts of Record, and each shall have a seal to be used in the authentication of all process issuing therefrom. The process and official character of Justices of the Peace shall be authenticated as hath heretofore been practiced in this State, or may hereafter be prescribed by law.

Justices of the Peace.

Ex parte O'Neill, 8 Md., 227. Shafer v. Mumma, 17 Md., 331.

Qualifications of judges.

The judges of all of the said courts shall be citizens of the State of Maryland, and qualified voters under this Constitution, and shall have resided therein not less than five years, and not less than six months next preceding their election or appointment in the judicial circuit, as the

case may be, for which they may be respectively elected or appointed. They shall be not less than thirty years of age at the time of their election or appointment, and shall be selected from those who have been admitted to practice law in this State, and who are most distinguished for integrity. wisdom and sound legal knowledge.

Holt v. Tennallytown, etc., R. Co., 81 Md., 219.

SEC. 3. The judges of the said several courts shall be elected in the counties by the qualified voters in their re-Election of spective judicial circuits as hereinafter provided, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, and in the city of Baltimore, on the fourth Wednesday of October next. Each of the said judges Terms of ofshall hold his office for the term of fifteen years from the time of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, or until he shall have attained the age of seventy years, whichever may first happen, and be re-eligible thereto until he shall have attained the age of seventy years, and not after; but in case of any judge who shall attain the age of seventy years whilst in office, such judge may be continued in office by the General Assembly for such further time as they may think fit, not to exceed the term for which he was elected, by a resolution to be passed at the session next preceding his attaining said age. In case of the inability of any Retirement. of said judges to discharge his duties with efficiency, by reason of continued sickness, or of physical or mental infirmity, it shall be in the power of the General Assembly, two-thirds of the members of each House concurring, with the approval of the Governor, to retire said judge from office.

SEC. 4. Any judge shall be removed from office by the Governor, on conviction in a court of law, of incompetency, Removal of of wilful neglect of duty, misbehavior in office or any other crime, or on impeachment, according to this Constitution, or the laws of the State; or on the address of the General Assembly, two-third of each House concurring in such address, and the accused having been notified of the charges against him, and having had opportunity of making his defence.

Sec. 5. After the election for judges, to be held as above mentioned, upon the expiration of the term, or in case of the death, resignation, removal, or other disqualification of any judge, the Governor shall appoint a person duly qualified to fill said office, who shall hold the same until the next general election for members of the General Assembly, when

a successor shall be elected, whose tenure of office shall be the same, as hereinbefore provided; but if the vacancy shall occur in the city of Baltimore, the time of election shall be the fourth Wednesday in October following.

Election of judges.

Appointment by Governor.

Sec. 5. After the election for judges, as hereinbefore provided, there shall be held in this State, in every fifteenth year thereafter, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November of such year, an election for judges as herein provided; and in case of death, resignation, removal or disqualification by reason of age or otherwise of any judge, the Governor shall appoint a person duly qualified to fill said office, who shall hold the same until the next general election for members of the General Assembly, when a successor shall be elected, whose term of office shall be the same as hereinbefore provided, and upon the expiration of the term of fifteen years for which any judge may be elected to fill a vacancy, an election for his successor shall take place at the next general election for members of the General Assembly to occur upon or after the expiration of his said term; and the Governor shall appoint a person duly qualified to hold said office from the expiration of such term of fifteen years until the election and qulification of his successor.]

Duties.

SEC. 6. All judges shall, by virtue of their offices be conservators of the peace throughout the State; and no fees, or perquisites, commission or reward of any kind, shall be allowed to any judge in this State, besides his annual salary, for the discharge of any judicial duty.

Ex parte O'Neill, 8 Md., 227. State v_{\cdot} Glenn, 54 Md., 572. Sevinsky v_{\cdot} Wagus, 76 Md., 335.

Disqualifica-

Sec. 7. No judge shall sit in any case wherein he may be interested, or where either of the parties may be connected with him by affinity or consanguinity within such degrees as now are or may hereafter be prescribed by law, or where he shall have been of counsel in the case.

Crawford v. Crawford, 22 Md., 447.

Sec. 8. The parties to any cause may submit the same to the court for determination, without the aid of a jury; and the judge, or judges of any court of this State, except the Court of Appeals, shall order and direct the record of proceedings in any suit or action, issue or petition, presentment or indictment, pending in such court, to be transmitted to some other court (and of a different circuit, if the

^{*}Thus amended by Act of 1860, Chapter 417, ratified by the people at November election, 1881.

party applying shall so elect), having jurisdiction in such cases, whenever any party to such cause, or the counsel of any party, shall make a suggestion, in writing, supported by the affidavit of such party or his counsel, or other proper evidence, that the party can not have a fair or impartial trial in the court in which suit, or action, issue, or petition, presentment or indictment is pending, or when the judges of said court shall be disqualified under the provisions of this Constitution to sit in any such suit, action, issue or petition, presentment or indictment; and the General Assembly shall make such modifications of existing law as may be necessary to regulate and give force to this provision.

[Sec. 8. The parties to any cause may submit the same to the court for determination without the aid of a jury and Trial with in all suits or actions at law, issues from the Orphans' Court or from any court sitting in equity, and in all cases of presentments or indictments for offences which are or may be punishable by death pending in any of the courts of law of this State having jurisdiction thereof, upon sugges. Removal of tion in writing under oath of either of the parties to said proceedings, that such party can not have a fair and impartial trial in the court in which the same may be pending, the said court shall order and direct the record of proceedings in such suit or action, issue, Presentment or indictment, to be transmitted to some other court having jurisdiction in such case, for trial; but in all other cases of presentment or indictment pending in any of the courts of law in this State having jurisdiction thereof, in addition to the suggestion in writing of either, of the parties to such preentment or indictment that such party can not have a fair and impartial trial in the court in which the same may be pending, it shall be necessary for the party making such suggestion to make it satisfactorily appear to the court that such suggestion is true, or that there is reasonable ground for the same; and thereupon the said court shall order and direct the record of proceedings in such presentment or indictment to be transmitted to some other court having jurisdiction in such cases for trial; and such right of removal shall exist upon suggestion in cases when all the judges of said court may be disqualified, under the provisions of this Constitution to sit in any case; and said court to which the record of proceedings in such suit or action, issue, presentment or indictment may be so transmitted, shall hear and determine the same in like manner as if such suit or action, issue, presentment or indictment had been originally instituted therein; and the General Assembly shall make such

modification of existing law as may be necessary to regulate and give force to this provision. 1*

State v. Dashiell, 6 H. & J., 268. Wright v. Hamner 5 Md., 370. State v. Shillinger, 6 Md., 449. Manly v. State, 7 Md., 135. Brown v. Gllmor, 8 Md., 322. Jerry v. Townsend, 9 Md., 145. Hoshall v. Hoffacker, 11 Md., 364. Latrobe v. Mayor, & C. C. of Balto., 19 Md., 13. Griffin v. Leslie, 20 Md., 15. Price v. Nesbit, 29 Md., 263. Deford v. State, 30 Md., 179. Gambrill v. Parker, 31 Md., 1. Cross v. Kent, 32 Md., 581. Hall v. Schuchardt, 34 Md., 15. Kimball v. Harman, 34 Md., 401. Hoyer v. Colton, 43 Md., 421. Geekie v. Harbourd, 52 Md., 460. Trahern v. Hamill, 53 Md., 90. Desche v. Gies, 56 Md., 135. Weiskittle v. State, 58 Md., 155. McMillan v. State, 68 Md., 307. Belair, etc., Club v. State, 74 Md., 297. Caledonian F. I. Co. v. Traub, 86 Md., 93. City Pass. Ry. Co. v. Nugent, 86 Md., 360. State v. Kiefer, 90 Md., 174.

Officers of court; how appointed.

SEC. 9. The judge or judges of any court may appoint such officers for their respective courts as may be found necessary; and such officers of the Courts in the city of Baltimore shall be appointed by the judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to prescribe by law a fixed compensation for all such officers, and said judge or judges shall from time to time investigate the expenses, costs and charges of their respective courts, with a view to a change or reduction thereof, and report the result of such investigation to the General Assembly for its action.

Prince George's Co. v. Mitchell, 97 Md., 330.

Records.

Fees

Visitorial powers.

Rules.

The clerks of the several courts created or continued by this Constitution shall have charge and custody of the records and other papers; shall perform all the duties. and be allowed the fees which appertain to their several offices, as the same now are or may hereafter be regulated by law. And the office and business of said clerks, in all their departments, shall be subject to the visitorial power of the judges of their respective courts, who shall exercise the same, from time to time, so as to insure the faithful performance of the duties of said offices; and it shall be the duty of the judges of said courts, respectively, to make from time to time such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the government of said clerks, and for the performance of the duties of their offices, which shall have the force of law until repealed or modified by the General Assembly.

Peter v. Prettyman, 62 Md., 566.

Election re-

SEC. 11. The election for judges hereinbefore provided, and all elections for Clerks, Registers of Wills and other

*Thus amended by Act of 1874, Chapter 364, ratified by the people at November election, 1875.

officers provided in this Constitution, except State's Attorneys, shall be certified, and the returns made by the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of the counties, and the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, respectively, to the Governor, who shall issue commissions to the different per-Commissions. sons for the offices to which they shall have been respectively elected; and in all such elections the person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Brooke v. Widdicombe, 39 Md., 386. Groome v. Gwinn, 43 Md., 572.

SEC. 12. If in any case of election for Judges, Clerks of the Courts of Law, and Register of Wills, the opposing Tie elections. candidate shall have an equal number of votes, it shall be the duty of the Governor to order a new election; and in case of any contested election the Governor shall send the returns to the House of Delegates, which shall judge of the election and qualification of the candidates at such election, and if the judgment shall be against the one who has been returned elected, or the one who has been commissioned by the Governor, the House of Delegates shall order a new election within thirty days.

Brooke v. Widdicombe, 39 Md., 386. Ijams v. Duvall, 85 Md., 252. Wills v. Moore, 86 Md., 449.

SEC. 13. All public commissions and grants shall run thus: "The State of Maryland, etc.," and shall be signed by Style of Commissions. the Governor, with the Seal of the State annexed; all writs and process shall run in the same style, and be tested, sealed and signed as heretofore, or as may hereafter be provided by law; and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace, government and dignity of the State."

Part II—Court of Appeals.

SEC. 14. The Court of Appeals shall be composed of the Chief Judges of the first seven of the several judicial cir-Chief Judge. cuits of the State and a judge from the city of Baltimore specially elected thereto, one of whom shall be designated by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as the Chief Judge; and in all cases until action by the Senate can be had, the judge so designated by the Governor shall act as Chief Judge. The Judge of the Court of Appeals from the city of Baltimore shall be elected by the qualified voters of said city at the election of judges to be held therein, as hereinbefore provided; and in addition to his duties as Judge of the Court of Appeals, shall perform such other duties as the General Assembly shall prescribe.

Jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of said Court of Appeals shall be co-extensive with the limits of the State, and such as now is or may hereafter be prescribed by law. It shall hold its sessions in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in April, and the first Monday in October; [on the second Monday in January, the first Monday in April and the first Monday in October]* of each and every year, or at such other times as the General Assembly may by law direct. Its sessious shall continue not less than ten months in the year, if the business before it shall so require; and it shall be competent for the judges temporarily to transfer their sittings elsewhere upon sufficient cause.

Van Nostrand v. Carr, 30 Md., 128. State v. Shields, 49 Md., 301. Sevinsky v. Wagus, 76 Md., 335.

Quorum.

Sessions.

Judge below not to sit.

Opinion.

Sec. 15. Four of said judges shall constitute a quorum; no cause shall be decided without the concurrence of at least three; but the judge who heard the cause below shall not participate in the decision; in every case an opinion, in writing, shall be filed within three months after the argument or submission of the cause; and the judgment of the court shall be final and conclusive; and all cases shall stand for hearing at the first term after the transmission of the record.

Johns v. Johns, 20 Md., 58. Wells v. Monroe, 86 Md., 450.

Publication of Reports.

SEC. 16. Provision shall be made by law for publishing reports of all causes argued and determined in the Court of Appeals, which the judges shall designate as proper for publication.

Clerk.

Removal.

Vacancy.

SEC. 17. There shall be a Clerk of the Court of Appeals, who shall be elected by the legal and qualified voters of the State, who shall hold his office for six years, and until his successor is duly qualified; he shall be subject to removal by the said court for incompetency, neglect of duty, misdemeanor in office, or such other cause or causes as may be prescribed by law; and in case of a vacancy in the office of said clerk, the Court of Appeals shall appoint a clerk of said court, who shall hold his office until the election and qualification of his successor, who shall be elected at the next general election for members of the General Assembly; and the person so elected shall hold his office for the term of six years from the time of election.

Wells v. Monroe, 86 Md., 450.

Rules for Appeals, as soon after their election under this Constitution

*Terms thus arranged by Act of 1886, Chapter 185.

as practicable, to make and publish rules and regulations for the prosecution of appeals to said appellate court whereby they shall prescribe the periods within which appeals may be taken, what part or parts of the proceedings in the court below shall constitute the record on appeal and Record. the manner in which such appeals shall be brought to hearing or determination, and shall regulate, generally, the prac-Practice. tice of said Court of Appeals so as to prevent delays and promote brevity in all records and proceedings brought into said court, and to abolish and avoid all unnecessary Costs. costs and expenses in the prosecution of appeals therein; and the said judge shall make such reductions in the fees and expenses of the said court, as they may deem advisable. It shall also be the duty of said Judges of the Court of Rules in Appeals, as soon after their election as practicable, to devise and promulgate by rules or orders, forms and modes of framing and filing bills, answers and other proceedings and pleadings in equity; and also forms and modes of taking and obtaining evidence, to be used in equity cases; and to revise and regulate, generally, the practice in the Courts of Equity of this State, so as to prevent delays, and to promote brevity and conciseness in all pleadings and proceedings therein, and to abolish all unnecessary costs and expenses attending the same. And all rules and regulations hereby directed to be made shall, when made, have the force of law until rescinded, changed or modified by the said judges, or the General Assembly.

B. & O. R. R. Co. v. State, 29 Md., 252. Gabelein v. Plaenker, 36 Md., 61. Meloy v. Squires, 42 Md., 378.

Part III—Circuit Courts.

SEC. 19. The State shall be divided into eight judicial circuits, in manner following, viz: The counties of Worcester, Judicial Circuits, in manner following, viz: Somerset, Dorchester and Wicomico,* shall constitute the First Circuit; the counties of Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Kent and Cecil, the Second; the counties of Baltimore and Harford, the Third; the counties of Allegany, Washington and Garrett,† the Fourth; the counties of Carroll, Howard and Anne Arundel, the Fifth; the counties of Montgomery and Frederick, the Sixth; the counties of Prince George's, Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's, the Seventh, and Baltimore city, the Eighth.

Sec. 20. A court shall be held in each county of the State, County to be styled the Circuit Court for the county in which it may courts.

^{*}Wicomico formed since the adoption of this Constitution. †Garrett formed since the adoption of this Constitution.

Jurisdiction.

be held. The said Circuit Courts shall have and exercise, in the respective counties, all the power, authority and jurisdiction, original and appellate, which the present Circuit Courts of this State now have and exercise, or which may hereafter be prescribed by law.

Truett v. Legg, 32 Md., 147.

Chief Judge and two Associates.

Residence.

For each of the said Circuits (excepting the Eighth) there shall be a Chief Judge and two Associate Judges, to be styled Judges of the Circuit Court, to be elected or appointed as herein provided. And no two of said Associate Judges shall at the time of their election, or appointment, or during the term for which they may have been elected or appointed, reside in the same county. two or more persons shall be candidates for Associate Judge in the same county, that one only in said county shall be declared elected who has the highest number of votes in the Circuit. In case any two candidates for Associate Judge. residing in the same county, shall have an equal number of votes, greater than any other candidate for Associate Judge in the Circuit, it shall be the duty of the Governor to order a new election for one Associate Judge; but the person residing in any other county of the Circuit, and who has the next highest number of votes, shall be declared elected. The said judges shall hold not less than two terms of the Circuit Court in each of the counties, composing their respective Circuits, at such times as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed, to which jurors shall be summoned; and in those counties where only two such terms are held, two other and intermediate terms, to which jurors shall not be summoned; they may alter or fix the times for holding any or all terms, until otherwise prescribed, and shall adopt rules to the end that all business not requiring the interposition of a jury shall be, as far as practicable, disposed of at said intermediate terms. One judge in each of the above Circuits shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business; and the said judges, or any of them, may hold special terms of their courts, whenever in their discretion. the business of the several counties renders such terms necessarv.

Quorum.

Terms.

Gambrill v. Parker, 31 Md., 1. Jackson v. State, 87 Md., 196. Roby v. Prince George's Co., 92 Md., 163. Beasley v. Ridout, 94 Md., 659.

Court in

Sec. 22. Where any term is held, or trial conducted by less than the whole number of said Circuit Judges, upon the decision or determination of any point or question by the court, it shall be competent to the party against whom the ruling or decision is made, upon motion, to have the point or question reserved for the consideration of the three judges of

the Circuit, who shall constitute a court in banc for such purpose; and the motion for such reservation shall be entered of record during the sitting at which such decision may be made; and the several Circuit Courts shall regulate, by rules, the mode and manner of presenting such points or questions to the court in banc, and the decision of the said court in banc shall be the effective decision in the premises, and conclusive, as against the party at whose motion said points or questions were reserved; but such decision in banc shall not preclude the right of appeal or writ of error to the adverse party in those cases, civil or criminal, in which appeal or writ of error to the Court of Appeals may be allowed by law. The right of having questions reserved shall not, however, apply to trials of appeals from judgments of Justices of Peace, nor to criminal cases below the grade of felony, except when the punishment is confinement in the penitentiary; and this section shall be subject to such provisions as may hereafter be made by law.

Shueey v. Stoner, 47 Md., 107. Costidan v. Bond, 65 Md., 122.

Sec. 23. The judges of the respective Circuit Courts of this State and of the courts of Baltimore city, shall render opinions. their decisions in all cases argued before them, or submitted for their judgment, within two months after the same shall have been so argued or submitted.

Sec. 24. The salary of each Chief Judge and of the Judge of the Court of Appeals from the city of Baltimore shall salaries. be three thousand five hundred dollars, and of each Associate Judge of the Circuit Court shall be two thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and shall not be diminished during his continuance in office.*

Sec. 25. There shall be a Clerk of the Circuit Court for each county, who shall be elected by a purality of the quali-Clerks. fied voters of said county, and shall hold his office for six years from the time of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and be re-eligible, subject to be removed for wilful neglect of duty or other misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a court of law. In case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk of a Circuit Court, the Judges of said court shall have power to fill such vacancy until the general election for Delegates to the General Assembly, to be held next thereafter, when a successor shall be elected for the term of six years.

Dowling v. Smith, 9 Md., 242. Stansbury v. Middleton, 11 Md., 296. Wells v. Monroe, 86 Md., 449.

^{*}By the Act of 1892, Chapter 388, the salary of the Chief Judges was increased to four thousand five hundred dollars, and of the Associate Judges to three thousand six hundred dollars per annum.

Deputy clerks. Sec. 26. The said clerks shall appoint, subject to the confirmation of the judges of their respective courts, as many deputies under them as the said judges shall deem necessary to perform, together with themselves, the duties of the said office, who shall be removable by the said judges for incompetency, or neglect of duty, and whose compensation shall be according to existing or future provisions of the General Assembly.

Part IV—Courts of Baltimore City.

Courts.

SEC. 27. There shall be in the Eighth Judicial Circuit six courts, to be styled the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, the Superior Court of Baltimore city, the Court of Common Pleas, the Baltimore City Court, the Circuit Court of Baltimore city* and the Criminal Court† of Baltimore.

Jurisdiction.

SEC. 28. The Superior Court of Baltimore city, the Court of Common Pleas and the Baltimore City Court; shall each have concurrent jurisdiction in all civil common law cases, and concurrently all the jurisdiction which the Superior Court of Baltimore city and the Court of Common Pleas now have, except jurisdiction in equity, and except in applications for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and in cases of appeal from judgments of Justices of the Peace in said city, whether civil or criminal, or arising under the ordinances of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, of all of which appeal cases the Baltimore City Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction; and the said Court of Common Pleas shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all applications for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and the supervision and control of the trustees thereof.

State v. Mace, 5 Md., 337. Manly v. State, 7 Md., 135. Abbott v. Gatch, 13 Md., 314. Miller v. Barroll, 14 Md., 173. Van Nostrand v. Carr, 30 Md., 128. Page v. Mayor and C. C. of Balto., 34 Md., 558. Rohr v. Anderson, 51 Md., 205. Reese v. Hawkes, 63 Md., 130.

Jurisdiction of Circuit Court. SEC. 29. The Circuit Court of Baltimore city shall have exclusive jurisdiction in equity within the limits of said city, and all such jurisdiction as the present Circuit Court of Baltimore city has; provided, the said court shall not have jurisdiction in applications for the writ of habeas corpus in cases of persons charged with criminal offenses.

Jurisdiction of Criminal Court. SEC. 30. The Criminal Court of Baltimore shall have and exercise all the jurisdiction now held and exercised by the

*Circuit Court No. 2 established by Act of 1888, Chapter 194.

†Criminal Court No. 2 established by rule of the Supreme Bench, December 21, 1897. See 87 Md., 191.

‡The jurisdiction of the Baltimore City Court, the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas was enlarged by the Act of 1870, Chapter 177.

Criminal Court of Baltimore, except in such appeal cases as are herein assigned to the Baltimore City Court.

There shall be elected by the legal and qualified voters of said city, at the election, hereinbefore provided for, Supreme one Chief Judge and four Associate Judges, who, together, Baltimore shall constitute the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, and city. shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, subject to Term. the provisions of this Constitution with regard to the election and qualifications of judges and their removal from office. and shall exercise the jurisdiction, hereinafter specified, and shall each receive an annual salary of three thousand five Salary. hundred dollars,* payable quarterly, which shall not be diminished during their term of office; but authority is hereby given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to pay to each of the said judges an annual addition of five hundred dollars to their respective salaries; provided, that the same being once granted shall not be diminished nor increased during the continuance of said judges in office.

SEC. 32. It shall be the duty of the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, as soon as the judges thereof shall be Assignment of elected and duly qualified, and from time to time, to provide for the holding of each of the aforesaid courts, by the assignment of one or more of their number to each of the said courts, who may sit either separately or together in the trial of cases; and the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore city may, from time to time, change the said assignment, as circumstances may require, and the public interest may demand; and the judge or judges, so assigned to the said several courts, shall, when holding the same, have all the powers and exercise all the jurisdiction which may belong to the court so being held; and it shall also be the duty of the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, in case of the sickness, absence or disability of any judge or judges assigned as aforesaid, to provide for the hearing of the cases, or transaction of the business assigned to said judge or judges, as aforesaid, before some one or more of the judges of said court.

Jackson v. State, 87 Md., 192.

SEC. 33. The said Supreme Bench of Baltimore city shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to provide for the hold-Bench. ing of as many general terms as the performance of its duties may require, such general terms to be held by not less than three judges; to make all needful rules and regn-Rules. lations for the conduct of business in each of the said courts,

*Increased by Act of 1892, Chapter 388, to four thousand five hundred dollars.

Jurisdiction on motions.

during the session thereof, and in vacation, or in chambers, before any of the said judges; and shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine all motions for a new trial in cases tried in any of said courts, where such motions arise either, on questions of fact, or for misdirection upon any matters of law, and all motions in arrest of judgment, or upon any matters of law determined by the said judge, or judges, while holding said several courts; and the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore city shall make all needful rules and regulations for the hearing before it of all said matters; and the same right of appeal to the Court of Appeals shall be allowed from the determination of the said court on such matters, as would have been the right of the parties if said matters had been decided by the court in which said cases were tried.

The judge, before whom any case may hereafter be tried, in either the Baltimore City Court, the Superior Court of Baltimore city, or the Court of Common Pleas, shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine, and the said judge shall hear and determine all motions for a new trial where such motions arise, either on questions of fact or for misdirection upon any matters of law, and all motions in arrest of judgment, or upon any matters of law, determined by the said judge, and all such motions shall be heard and determined within thirty days after they are made.1*

Dykes v. Banks, 31 Md., 239. Roth v. House of Refuge, 31 Md., 329. Merrick v. B. & O. R. R. Co., 33 Md., 481. Gibbons v. Cherry, 53 Md., 144.

Sec. 34. No appeal shall lie to the Supreme Bench of Appeals from Baltimore city from the decision of the judge or the judges holding the Baltimore City Court in case of appeal from a Justice of the Peace; but the decision by said judge or judges shall be final; and all writs and other process issued out of either of said courts, requiring attestation, shall be attested in the name of the Chief Judge of the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore city.

Quorum.

SEC. 35. Three of the judges of said Supreme Bench of Baltimore city shall constitute a quorum of said court.

Cases pending.

All causes depending, at the adoption of this Constitution, in the Superior Court of Baltimore city, the Court of Common Pleas, the Criminal Court of Baltimore, and the Circuit Court of Baltimore city, shall be proceeded in, and prosecuted to final judgment or decree, in the courts respectively of the same name established by this Constitu-

^{*}Thus amended by the Act of 1870, Chapter 177, as provided by Section 39 of Article 4 of the Constitution.

tion, except cases belonging to that class, jurisdiction over which is by this Constitution transferred to the Baltimore City Court, all of which shall, together with all cases now pending in the City Court of Baltimore, be proceeded in and prosecuted to final judgment in said Baltimore City Court.

Orrick v. Boehm, 49 Md., 72.

There shall be a clerk of each of the said courts of Baltimore city, except the Supreme Bench, who shall be Clerks. elected by the legal and qualified voters of said city, at the election to be held in said city on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and shall hold his office for six years from the Term. time of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and be re-eligible thereto, subject to be removed for wilful neglect of duty or other misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a court of law. The salary of each of the said Salary. clreks shall be thirty-five hundred dollars a year, payable only out of the fees and receipts collected by the clerks of said city, and they shall be entitled to no other perquisites or compensation. In case of a vacancy in the office of clerk Vacancies. of any of said courts, the judges of said Supreme Bench of Baltimore city shall have power to fill such vacancy until the general election of Delegates to the General Assembly to be held next thereafter, when a clerk of said court shall be elected to serve for six years thereafter; and the provisions of this Article in relation to the appointment of deputies by the clerks of the Circuit Courts in the counties shall apply to the clerks of the courts in Baltimore city.

Wells v. Monroe, 86 Md., 450. Vansant v. State, 96 Md., 127.

Sec. 38. The clerk of the Court of Common Pleas shall have authority to issue within said city all marriage and Licenses other licenses required by law, subject to such provisions as are now or may be prescribed by law. The Clerk of the Superior Court of said city shall receive and record all deeds, conveyances and other papers which are or may be required by law to be recorded in said city. He shall also have custody of all papers connected with the proceedings on the law or equity side of Baltimore County Court and the dockets thereof, so far as the same have relation to the city of Baltimore, and shall also discharge the duties of Clerk to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 39. The General Assembly shall, whenever it may think the same proper and expedient, provide, by law, an-Additional other court for the city of Baltimore, and prescribe its jurisdiction and powers; in which case there shall be elected by

the voters of said city, qualified under this Constitution, another judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, who shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, hold his office for the same term of years, receive the same compensation, and have the same powers, as are herein provided for the judges of said Supreme Bench of Baltimore city; and all of the provisions of this Constitution relating to the assignment of judges to the courts, now existing in said city, and for the dispatch of business therein, shall apply to the court, for whose creation provision is made by this section.* And the General Assembly may re-apportion, change or enlarge the jurisdiction of the several courts in Baltimore city, until otherwise provided by law, the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, of the Court of Common Pleas, of the Circuit Court of Baltimore city, of the Baltimore City Court, and of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, shall each give bond in such penalty as is now prescribed by law to be given by the clerks of the courts, bearing the same names, under the present Constitution.

Additional judges.

[Sec. 39. The General Assembly shall, as often as it may think the same proper and expedient, provide by law for the election of an additional judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, and whenever provision is so made by the General Assembly, there shall be elected by the voters of said city another judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, who shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, hold his office for the same term of years, receive the same compensation, and have the same powers as are, or shall be, provided by the Constitution or laws of this State. for the judges of said Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, and the General Assembly may provide by laws, or the Supreme Bench by its rules for requiring causes in any of the courts of Baltimore city to be tried before the court without a jury, unless the litigants or some one of them shall within such reasonable time or times as may be prescribed, elect to have their causes tried before a jury. And the General Assembly may re-apportion, change or enlarge the jurisdiction of the several courts in said city.]†

Part V-Orphans' Court.

Sec. 40. The qualified voters of the city of Baltimore and the several counties shall on the Tuesday next after the

^{*}Under this section, the General Assembly, by the Act of 1888, Chapter 194, established the Circuit Court No. 2 of Baltimore City, conferring upon it the same jurisdiction as that possessed by the Circuit Court of Baltimore City.

 $[\]dagger Thus$ amended by Chapter 313, Acts of 1892, ratified by the people November 7, 1893.

first Monday in November next, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, elect three men to be Judges Term. of the Orphans' Courts of said city and counties, respectively, who shall be citizens of the State, and residents for the twelve months preceding, in the city or county, for which they may be elected. They shall have all the powers Jurisdiction. now vested in the Orphans' Courts of the State, subject to such changes as the Legislature may prescribe. Each of said judges shall be paid a per diem for the time they are Per diem. actually in session, to be regulated by law, and to be paid by the said city or counties, respectively. In case of a vacancy in the office of Judge of the Orphans' Court, the vacancies. Governor shall appoint, subject to confirmation or rejection by the Senate, some snitable person to fill the same for the residue of the term.

Ijams v. Duvall, 85 Md., 252. Wells v. Monroe, 86 Md., 448.

Sec. 41. There shall be a Register of Wills in each county of the State and the city of Baltimore, to be elected by the Register of legal and qualified voters of said counties and city, respectively, who shall hold his office for six years from the time Term. of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified; by shall be re-eligible, and subject at all times to removal for wilful neglect of duty or misdemeanor in office in the same manner that the clerks of the courts are removable. In the event of any vacancy in the office of the Regis-vacancy. ter of Wills, said vacancy shall be filled by the Judges of the Orphans' Court, in which such vacancy occurs, until the next general election for Delegates to the General Assembly, when a Register shall be elected to serve for six years thereafter.

Sappington v. Scott, 14 Md., 40.

Part VI-Justices of the Peace.

Sec. 42. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint such number of Justices Appointment. of the Peace and the County Commissioners of the several counties, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, respectively, shall appoint such number of Constables, for the constables, several election districts of the counties and wards of the city of Baltimore, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and Justices of the Peace and Constables so appointed shall be subject to removal by the judge or judges having criminal jurisdiction in the county or city, for incompetency, wilful neglect of duty or misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a court of law. The Justices of the

Peace and Constables so appointed and commissioned shall be conservators of the peace; shall hold their office for two years, and shall have such jurisdiction, duties and compensation, subject to such right of appeal in all cases from the judgment of Justices of the Peace, as hath been heretofore exercised, or shall be hereafter prescribed by law.

State v. Mace, 5 Md., 337. Cantwell v. Owens 14 Md., 215. Smith v. Thursby, 28 Md., 244. Herbert v. Balto. Co., 97 Md., 639.

Vacancies.

Sec. 43. In the event of a vacancy in the office of a Justive of the Peace, the Governor shall appoint a person to serve as Justice of the Peace for the residue of the term; and in case of a vacancy in the office of Constable, the County Commissioners of the county in which the vacancy occurs, or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, as the case may be, shall appoint a person to serve as Constable for the residue of the term.

Cantwell v. Owens, 14 Md., 215. Mayor, etc., of Balto., v. State, 15 Md., 376.

Part VII—Sheriffs.

Election.

Qualifications. Term.

Vacancy.

SEC. 44. There shall be elected in each county and in the city of Baltimore, in every second year, one person, resident in said county or city, above the age of twenty-five years, and at least five years preceding his election, a citizen of this State, to the office of Sheriff. He shall hold office for two years, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified; shall be ineligible for two years thereafter; shall give such bond, exercise such powers and perform such duties as now are or may hereafter be fixed by law. In case of a vacancy by death, resignation, refusal to serve, or neglect to qualify, or give bond, or by disqualification, or removal from the county or city, the Governor shall appoint a person to be Sheriff for the remainder of the official term.

Beasley v. Ridout, 94 Md., 656.

Sec. 45. Coroners, Elisors and Notaries Public may be Coroners, etc. appointed for each county and the city of Baltimore in the manner, for the purpose and with the powers now fixed, or which may hereafter be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE V.

ATTORNEY GENERAL AND STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

Attorney General.

SEC. 1. There shall be an Attorney General elected by the qualified voters of the State, on general ticket, on the Tues-Election. day next after the first Monday in the month of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, who shall hold his office for four Term. years from the time of his election and qualification, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and shall be reeligible thereto, and shall be subject to removal for incompetency, wilful neglect of duty or misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a court of law.

Groome v. Gwinn, 43 Md., 572. Parker v. State, 99 Md., 189.

SEC. 2. All elections for Attorney General shall be certified to, and returns made thereof by the Clerks of the Cir-Returns of cuit Courts for the several counties, and the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, to the Governor of the State, whose duty it shall be to decide on the election and qualification of the person returned; and in case of a tie between two or more persons to designate which of said persons shall qualify as Attorney General, and to administer the oath of office to the person elected.

Groome v. Gwinn, 43 Md., 572.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute and defend on the part of the State all cases Duties. which at the time of his appointment and qualification, and which thereafter may be depending in the Court of Appeals, or in the Supreme Court of the United States by or against the State, or wherein the State may be interested; and he shall give his opinion in writing whenever required by the opinions. General Assembly, or either branch thereof, the Governor, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, or any State's Attorney, on any legal matter, or subject depending before them, or either of them; and when required by the Governor or the General Assembly, he shall aid any State's Attorney in prosecuting any suit or action brought by the State in any Court of this State, and he shall commence and prosecute or defend any suit or action in any of said courts, on the part of the State, which the General Assembly, or the Governor, acting according to law, shall direct to be commenced, prosecuted or defended; and he shall receive for his services

Salary.

an annual salary of three thousand dollars; but he shall not be entitled to receive any fees, perquisites or rewards whatever, in addition to the salary aforesaid, for the performance of any official duty; nor have power to appoint any agent, representative or deputy, under any circumstances whatever; nor shall the Governor employ any additional counsel in any case whatever, unless authorized by the General Assembly.

Mayor, etc., of Balto. v. Gill, 31 Md., 375.

Qualifications. Sec. 4. No person shall be eligible to the office of Attorney General, who is not a citizen of this State, and a qualified voter therein, and has not resided and practiced law in this State for at least ten years.

Groome v. Gwinn, 43 Md., 572.

Vacancy.

- SEC. 5. In case of vacancy in the office of Attorney General, occasioned by death, resignation, removal from the State or from office, or other disqualification, the said vacancy shall be filled by the Governor for the residue of the term thus made vacant.
- SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals and of the Commissioner of the Land Office, respectively, whenever a case shall be brought into said court or office, in which the State is a party or has interest, immediately to notify the Attorney General thereof.

The State's Attorneys.

Election.

Term.

Sec. 7. There shall be an Attorney for the State in each county and the city of Baltimore, to be styled "The State's Attorney," who shall be elected by the voters thereof, respectively, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and on the same day every fourth year thereafter; and shall hold his office for four years from the first Monday in January next ensuing his election, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and shall be re-eligible thereto, and be subject to removal therefrom for incompetency, wilful neglect of duty, or misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a court of law, or by a vote of two-thirds of the Senate, on the recommendation of the Attorney General.

Jackson v. State, 87 Md., 195.

Returns of

Sec. 8. All elections for the State's Attorney shall be certified to an returns made thereof by the clerks of the said counties and city to the judge thereof having criminal juris-

diction, respectively, whose duty it shall be to decide upon the elections and qualifications of the persons returned; and in case of a tie between two or more persons, to designate which of said persons shall qualify as State's Attorney, and to adminster the oaths of office to the person elected.

- SEC. 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law, and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on coniction thereof, be removed from office; provided, that the State's Attorney for Baltimore city shall have power to appoint one deputy, at a salary of not more than fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be paid by the State's Attorney out of the fees of his office, as has heretofore been practiced.
- [Sec. 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary, not exceed-Fees. ing three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; provided, that the State's Attorney for Baltimore city shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars, and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary, not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretofore been practiced.]*
- Sec. 10. No person shall be eligible to the office of State's Attorney who has not been admitted to practice law in this Qualifica-State, and who has not resided for at least two years in the county or city in which he may be elected.
- Sec. 11. In case of vacancy in the office of State's Attorney, or of his removal from the county or city in which Vacancy. he shall have been elected, or on his conviction as herein specified, the said vacancy shall be filled by the judge of the county or city, respectively, having criminal jurisdiction, in which said vacancy shall occur, for the residue of the term thus made vacant.

Jackson v. State, 87 Md., 195.

Sec. 12. The State's Attorney in each county and the city of Baltimore shall have authority to collect, and give re-

*Thus amended by Act of 1900, Chapter 185, ratified by the people at the November election, 1901.

ceipt, in the name of the State, for such sums of money as may be collected by him, and forthwith make return of and pay over the same to the proper accounting officer. And the State's Attorney of each county and the city of Baltimore, before he shall enter on the discharge of his duties, shall execute a bond to the State of Maryland, for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the judge of the court having criminal jurisdiction in said counties or city.

ARTICLE VI.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller.

Salary. Treasurer.

Salary.

Term.

Vacancies.

Bonds.

Section 1. There shall be a Treasury Department, consisting of a Comptroller, chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at each regular election of members of the House of Delegates, who shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; and a Treasurer, to be appointed by the two Houses of the Legislature, at each regular session thereof, on joint ballot, who shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; and the terms of office of the said Comptroller and Treasurer shall be for two years, and until their successors shall qualify; and neither of the said officers shall be allowed, or receive any fees, commissions or perquisites of any kind in addition to his salary for the performance of any duty or services whatsoever. In case of a vacancy in either of the offices by death, or otherwise, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall fill such vacancy by appointment, to continue until another election, or a choice by the Legislature, as the case may be, and until the qualification of the successor. The Comptroller and the Treasurer shall keep their offices at the seat of Government, and shall take such oath, and enter into such bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by law.

Thomas v. Owens, 4 Md., 189. Archer v. State, 74 Md., 410 and 443. Davidson v. Brice, 91 Md., 682.

Sec. 2. The Comptroller shall have the general superintendence of the fiscal affairs of the State; he shall digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of the public credit; prepare and report estimates of the revenue and expenditures of the

State: superintend and enforce the prompt collection of all taxes and revenue; adjust and settle, on terms prescribed by law, with delinquent collectors and receivers of taxes and State revenue; preserve all public accounts; decide on the forms of keeping and stating accounts; grant, under regulations prescribed by law, all warrants for money to be paid out of the Treasury, in pursuance of appropriations by law, and countersign all checks drawn by the Treasurer upon any bank or banks, in which the moneys of the State may, from time to time, be deposited; prescribe the formalities of the transfer of stock, or other evidence of the State debt, and countersign the same, without which such evidence shall not be valid; he shall make to the General Assembly full reports of all his proceedings, and of the state of the Treasury Department within ten days after the commencement of each session; and perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by law.

Billingsley v. State, 14 Md., 369.

The Treasurer shall receive the moneys of the State, and, until otherwise prescribed by law, deposit them, Treasurer's duties. as soon as received, to the credit of the State, in such bank or banks as he may, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor, select, the said bank or banks giving security, satisfactory to the Governor, for the safekeeping and forthcoming, when required, of said deposits), and shall disburse the same for the purposes of the State, according to law, upon warrants drawn by the Comptroller, and on checks countersigned by him, and not otherwise; he shall take receipts for all moneys paid by him; and receipts for moneys received by him shall be endorsed upon warrants signed by the Comptroller, without which warrants, so signed, no acknowledgment of money received into the Treasury shall be valid; and upon warrants, issued by the Comptroller, he shall make arrangements for the payment of the interest of the public debt, and for the purchase thereof, on account of the sinking fund. Every bond, certificate, or other evidence of the debt of the State shall be signed by the Treasurer, and countersigned by the Comptroller; and no new certificate or other evidence intended to replace another shall be issued until the old one shall be delivered to the Treasurer. and authority executed in due form for the transfer of the same filed in his office, and the transfer accordingly made on the books thereof, and the certificate or other evidence cancelled; but the Legislature may make provisions for the loss of certificates, or other evidences of the debt; and may prescribe, by law, the manner in which the Treasurer shall receive and keep the moneys of the State.

Sec. 4. The Treasurer shall render his accounts quarterly to the Comptroller, and shall publish monthly, in such newspapers as the Governor may direct, an abstract thereof, showing the amount of cash on hand, and the place or places of deposit thereof; and on the third day of each regular session of the Legislature he shall submit to the Senate and House of Delegates fair and accurate copies of all accounts by him, from time to time, rendered and settled with the Comptroller. He shall at all times submit to the Comptroller the inspection of the money in his hands, and perform all other duties that shall be prescribed by law.

fication.

Sec. 5. The Comptroller shall qualify and enter on the Time of quali-duties of his office on the third Monday of January next succeeding the time of his election, or as soon thereafter as practicable. And the Treasurer shall qualify within one month after his appointment by the Legislature.

Archer v. State, 74 Md., 410.

Removal.

Sec. 6. Whenever during the recess of the Legislature charges shall be preferred to the Governor against the Comptroller or Treasurer for incompetency, malfeasance in office, wilful neglect of duty, or misappropriation of the funds of the State, it shall be the duty of the Governor forthwith to notify the party so charged, and fix a day for a hearing of said charges; and if from the evidence taken, under oath on said hearing before the Governor, the said allegations shall be sustained, it shall be the duty of the Governor to remove said offending officer and appoint another in his place, who shall hold the office for the unexpired term of the officer so removed.

ARTICLE VII.

SUNDRY OFFICERS.

County Commissioners—Surveyor—State Librarian—Commissioner of the Land Office-Wreck Master.

County Commissioners.

Section 1. County Commissioners shall be elected on general ticket of each county by the qualified voters of the several counties of this State, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and on the same day in every second year thereafter. Their number in each county, their compensation, powers and duties, shall be such as are now or may be herafter prescribed by law.

[Sec. 1. County Commissioners shall be elected on general ticket of each county by the qualified voters of the County Comseveral counties of the State, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, commencing in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one; their number in each county, their compensation, powers and duties shall be such as now or may be hereafter prescribed by law, they shall be elected at such times, in such numbers and for such periods not exceeding six years, as may be prescribed by law.]*

Commrs. of Washington County v. Nesbit, 6 Md., 468. Commrs. of Public Schools v. County Commrs. of Allegany Co., 20 Md., 439. Worman, et al. v. Hagan, et al., 78 Md., 152. Brown v. Brooks, 95 Md., 739. Prince George's Co. v. Mitchell, 97 Md., 336.

Sec. 2. The qualified voters of each county and of the city of Baltimore shall, on the Tuesday next after the first surveyor. Monday in the month of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, elect a Surveyor for each county and the city of Baltimore, respectively, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing their election, and whose duties and compensation shall be the same as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law. And any vacancy in the office of Surveyor shall be filled by vacancy, the Commissioners of the counties, or by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, respectively, for the residue of the term.

SEC. 3. The State Librarian shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Sen-State Liate, and shall hold his office during the term of the Governor, by whom he shall have been appointed, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. His salary shall Salary. be fifteen hundred dollars a year; and he shall perform such duties as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and no appropriation shall be made by law to pay for any clerk, or assistant to the Librarian. And it shall be the duty of the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, to pass a law regulating the mode and manner in which the books in the library shall be kept and accounted for by the librarian, and requiring the librarian to give a bond, in such penalty as the Legislature may prescribe, for the proper discharge of his duties.

Marshall v. Harwood, 5 Md., 423. Silver v. Magruder, 32 Md., 387.

SEC. 4. There shall be a Commissioner of the Land Office, Commissioner who shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the fice.

*Thus amended by Act of 1890, Chapter 255, and adopted by vote of people November 3, 1890.

Duties.

Salary.

advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold his office during the term of the Governor, by whom he shall have been appointed, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. He shall perform such duties as are now required of the Commissioner of the Land Office, or such as may hereafter be prescribed by law, and shall also be the Keeper of the Chancery Records. He shall receive a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid out of the Treasury, and shall charge such fees as are now, or may be hereafter fixed by law. He shall make a semiannual report of all the fees of his office, both as Commissioner of the Land Office and as Keeper of the Chancery Records, to the Comptroller of the Treasury, and shall pay the same semi-annually into the Treasury.

SEC. 5. The Commissioner of the Land Office shall also, State papers. without additional compensation, collect, arrange, classify, have charge of and safely keep all papers, records, relics and other memorials connected with the early history of Maryland, not belonging to any other office.

Wreck Mas-

Sec. 6. The qualified voters of Worcester county shall on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and every two years thereafter, elect a Wreck Master for said county, whose duties and compensation shall be the same as are now or may be hereafter prescribed by law; the term of office of said Wreck Master shall commence on the first Monday of January next succeeding his election, and a vacancy in said office shall be filled by the County Commissioners of said county for the residue of the term.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

Public schools.

The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall, by law, establish throughout the State a thorough and efficient system of free public schools; and shall provide by taxation, or otherwise, for their maintenance.

Clark v. Md. Institute, 87 Md., 661.

SEC. 2. The system of public schools, as now constituted, shall remain in force until the end of the said first session of the General Assembly, and shall then expire, except so far as adopted or continued by the General Assembly.

School fund.

The school fund of the State shall be kept inviolate, and appropriated only to the purposes of education.

ARTICLE IX.

MILITIA AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Section 1. The General Assembly shall make, from time to time, such provisions for organizing, equipping and dis-organization. ciplining the Militia, as the exigency may require, and pass such laws to promote volunteer militia organizations as may afford them effectual encouragement.

Sec. 2. There shall be an Adjutant-General appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Sen-Adjutant ate. He shall hold his office until the appointment and qualification of his successor, or until removed in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial. He shall perform such Duties. duties and receive such compensation or emoluments as are now or may be prescribed by law. He shall discharge the duties of his office at the seat of government, unless absent under orders, on duty; and no other officer of the General Staff of the Militia shall receive salary or pay, except when on service and mustered in with troops.

Watkins v. Watkins, 2 Md., 341. McBlair v. Bond, 41 Md., 137.

Sec. 3. The existing Militia Law of the State shall expire at the end of of the next session of the General Assembly, except so far as it may be re-enacted, subject to the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE X.

LABOR AND AGRICULTURE.*

Section 1. There shall be a Superintendent of Labor and Agriculture elected by the qualified voters of this State at the first general election for Delegates to the General Assembly after the adoption of this Constitution, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until the election and qualification of his successor.

Sec. 2. His qualifications shall be the same as those prescribed for the Comptroller; he shall qualify and enter upon the duties of his office on the second Monday of January next succeeding the time of his election; and a vacancy in the office shall be filled by the Governor for the residue of the term.

^{*}This Article expired by limitation.

- Sec. 3. He shall perform such of the duties now devolved by law upon the Commissioner of Immigration and the Immigration Agent, as will promote the object for which those officers were appointed, and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the General Assembly, and shall receive a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars a year; and after his election and qualification, the offices before mentioned shall cease.
- Sec. 4. He shall supervise all the State inspectors of agricultural products and fertilizers, and from time to time shall carefully examine and audit their accounts, and prescribe regulations not inconsistent with law, tending to secure economy and efficiency in the business of their offices. He shall have the supervision of the tobacco warehouses, and all other buildings used for inspection and storage purposes by the State; and may, at the discretion of the Legislature, have the supervision of all public buildings now belonging to, or which may hereafter be, erected by the State. He shall frequently inspect such buildings as are committed to his charge, and examine all accounts for labor and materials required for their construction or repairs.
- Sec. 5. He shall inquire into the undeveloped resources of wealth of the State of Maryland, more specially concerning those within the limits of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, which belong to the State, and suggest such plans as may be calculated to render them available as sources of reveneue.
- Sec. 6. He shall make detailed reports to every General Assembly within the first week of its session, in reference to each of the subjects committed to his charge, and he shall also report to the Governor, in the recess of the Legislature, all abuses or irregularities which he may find to exist in any department of public affairs with which his office is connected.
- SEC. 7. The office hereby established shall continue for four years from the date of the qualification of the first incumbent thereof, and shall then expire, unless continued by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE XI.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Section 1. The inhabitants of the city of Baltimore qualified by law to vote in said city for members of the House of Delegates, shall on the fourth Wednesday of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, elect a person to be Mayor of the city of Baltimore, who shall have such qualifications, receive such compensation, discharge such duties, and have such powers as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and the term of whose office shall commence on the first Monday of November succeeding his election, and shall continue for four years, and until his successor shall have qualified; and he shall be ineligible for the term next succeeding that for which he was elected.

- [Sec. 1. The inhabitants of the city of Baltimore, qualified by law to vote in said city for members of the House of Mayor. Delegates, shall on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, elect a person to be Mayor of the city of Baltimore, who shall have such qualifications, receive such compensation, discharge such duties and have such powers as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and the term of whose office shall commence on the first Monday of November succeeding his election, and shall continue for two years, and until his successor shall have qualified.]*
- SEC. 2. The City Council of Baltimore shall consist of two branches, one of which shall be called the First Branch, and City Council the other the Second Branch, and each shall consist of such number of members, having such qualification, receiving such compensation, performing such duties, possessing such powers, holding such terms of office, and elected in such manner as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law.
- Sec. 3. An election for members of the First and Second Branch of the City Council of Baltimore shall be held in the city of Baltimore on the fourth Wednesday of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and for members of the First Branch on the same day in every year thereafter; and for members of the Second Branch on the same day in every second year thereafter; and the qualification for electors of

^{*}Thus amended by Chapter 123, Acts of 1898. By Chapter 116, Acts of 1870, the term of Mayor was made two years; and by Chapter 397, Acts of 1888, the day of election was set for the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Act of 1898, Chapter 123, made the first Monday in May, 1899, the day of election, and every four years afterward.

the members of the City Council shall be the same as those prescribed for the electors of Mayor.

[Sec. 3. An election for members of the First Branch Time of elect of the City Council of Baltimore shall be held in the city of Baltimore on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every year; and for members of the Second Branch on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and on the same day in every second year thereafter; and the qualification for electors of the members of the City Council shall be the same as those prescribed for the electors of Mayor.]*

Sessions.

Limitations. Extra sessions.

Sec. 4. The regular sessions of the City Council of Baltimore (which shall be annual) shall commence on the third Monday of January of each year, and shall not continue more than ninety days, exclusive of Sundays; but the Mayor may convene the City Council in extra session whenever, and as often as it may appear to him that the public good may require, but no called or extra session shall last longer than twenty days, exclusive of Sundays.

Disqualifications.

Sec. 5. No person elected and qualified as Mayor, or as a member of the City Council, shall, during the term for which he was elected, hold any other office of profit or trust, created or to be created by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, or by any law relating to the corporation of Baltimore, or hold any employment or position, the compensation of which shall be paid, directly or indirectly, out of the city treasury; nor shall any such person be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract to which the city is a party; nor shall it be lawful for any person holding any office under the city, to be interested, while holding such office, in any contract to which the city is a party.

Removal of Mayor.

Sec. 6. The Mayor shall, on conviction in a court of law. of wilful neglect of duty, or misbehavior in office, be removed from office by the Governor of the State, and a successor shall thereafter be elected, as in a case of vacancy.

Debts.

Sec. 7. From and after the adoption of this Constitution, no debt (except as hereinafter excepted) shall be created by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore; nor shall the credit of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore be given or loaned to, or in aid of any individual, association or corporation; nor shall the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore have the power to involve the city of Baltimore in the construction of works of internal improvement, nor in granting any aid thereto, which shall involve the faith and credit of

^{*}Thus amended by the Act of 1888, Chapter 397. Further amended by Act of 1898, Chapter 123.

the city, nor make any appropriation therefor, unless such debt or credit be authorized by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, and by an ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, submitted to the legal voters of the city of Baltimore, at such time and place as may be fixed by said ordinance, and approved by a majority of the votes cast at such time and place; but the Mayor and City Council may, temporarily, borrow any amount of money to meet any deficiency in the city treasury, or to provide for any emergency arising from the necessity of maintaining the police, or preserving the safety and sanitary condition of the city, and may make due and proper arrangements and agreements for the removal and extension, in whole or in part, of any and all debts and obligations created according to law before the adoption of this Constitution.

Mayor, etc., of Balto. v. Gill., 31 Md., 375 . Pumphrey v. Mayor & C. C. of Baltimore, 47 Md., 145. Balto. City v. Gorter, 93 Md., 1.

Sec. 8. All laws and ordinances now in force applicable to the city of Baltimore, not inconsistent with this Article, Laws in force. shall be, and they are hereby continued until changed in due course of law.

Hooper v. New, 85 Md., 565.

Sec. 9. The General Assembly may make such changes in this Article, except in Section 7th thereof, as it may deem Changes aubest; and this Article shall not be so construed or taken as to make the political corporation of Baltimore independent of, or free from the control which the General Assembly of Maryland has over all such corporations in this State.

Pumphrey v. Mayor, etc., of Balto., 47 Md., 145.

ARTICLE XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Section 1. The Governor, the Comptroller of the Treasury and the Treasurer shall constitute the Board of Public Board. Works in this State. They shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and shall hold regular sessions in the city of An-Sessions. napolis on the first Wednesday in January, April, July and October in each year, and oftener if necessary; at which sessions they shall hear and determine such matters as affect the public works of the State, and as the General Assembly Powers. may confer upon them the power to decide.

Duties.

SEC. 2. They shall exercise a diligent and faithful supervision of all public works in which the State may be interested as stockholder or creditor, and shall represent and vote the stock of the State of Maryland in all meetings of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; and shall appoint the directors in every railroad and canal company in which the State has the legal power to appoint directors, which said directors shall represent the State in all meetings of the stockholders of the respective companies for which they are appointed or elected. And the president and directors of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall so regulate the tolls of said company from time to time as to produce the largest amount of revenue, and to avoid the injurious effect to said company of rival competition by other internal improvement companies. They shall require the directors of all said public works to guard the public interest and prevent the establishment of tolls which shall discriminate against the interest of the citizens or products of this State, and from time to time, and as often as there shall be any change in the rates of toll on any of the said works, to furnish the said Board of Public Works a schedule of such modified rates of toll, and so adjust them as to promote the agricultural interests of the State; they shall report to the General Assembly at each regular session, and recommend such legislation as they may deem necessary and requisite to promote or protect the interests of the State in the said public works; they shall perform such other duties as may be hereafter prescribed by law, and a majority of them shall be competent to act. The Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer shall receive no additional salary for services rendered by them as members of the Board of Public Works. The provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland of the year 1867, Chapter 359, are hereby declared null and void.

SEC. 3. The Board of Public Works is hereby authorized to exchange the State's interest as stockholder and creditor in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for an equal amount of the bonds or registered debt now owing by the State, to the extent only of all the preferred stock of the State on which the State is entitled to only six per cent. interest; provided, such exchange shall not be made at less than par, nor less than the market value of said stock; and the said board is authorized, subject to such regulations and conditions as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe, to sell the State's interest in the other works of internal improvement, whether as a stockholder or a creditor, and also the State's interest in any banking corporation,

receiving in payment the bonds and registered debt now owing by the State, equal in amount to the price obtained for the State's said interest; provided, that the interest of the State in the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad be reserved and excepted from sale; and provided further, that no sale or contract of sale of the State's interest in the Chesapeake and Olio Canal, the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal Companies shall go into effect until the same shall be ratified by the ensuing General Assembly.

[Sec. 3. The Board of Public Works is hereby authorized, subject to such regulations and conditions as the General Powers. Assembly may from time to time prescribe, to sell the State's interest in all works of internal improvement, whether as a stockholder or a creditor, and also the State's interest in any banking corporation, receiving in payment the bonds and registered debt now owing by the State, equal in amount to the price obtained for the State's said interest.]*

ARTICLE XII.

NEW COUNTIES.

Section 1. The General Assembly may provide, by law, for organizing new counties, locating and removing county county seats. seats and changing county lines; but not new county shall be organized without the consent of the majority of the legal Consent of voters residing within the limits proposed to be formed into said new county; and whenever a new county shall be proposed to be formed out of portions of two or more counties, the consent of majority of the legal voters of such part of each of said counties, respectively, shall be required; nor shall the lines of any county be changed without the consent of a majority of the legal voters residing within the district, which, under said proposed change, would form a part of a county different from that to which it belonged prior to said change: and no new county shall contain less than four Area and pophundred square miles, nor less than ten thousand white inhabitants; nor shall any change be made in the limits of any county, whereby the population of said county would be reduced to less than ten thousand white inhabitants, or its territory reduced to less than four hundred square miles.

State v. Manly, 7 Md., 135. Eichelberger v. Hardesty, 15 Md., 54. School Commrs. of Wicomico Co. v. School Commrs. of Worcester Co., 35 Md., 200. Daly v. Morgan, 69 Md., 460.

*Thus amended by Act 1890, Chapter 362, and ratified by the people November 3, 1891.

Wicomico county.

Sec. 2. At the election to be held for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, in each election district, in those parts of Worcester and Somerset counties, comprised within Beginning at the point where the following limits, viz: Mason and Dixon's line crosses the channel of Pocomoke river: thence following said line to the channel of the Nanticoke River; thence with the channel of said river to Tangier Sound, or the intersection of Nanticoke and Wicomico Rivers; thence up the channel of the Wicomico River to the mouth of Wicomico Creek; thence with the channel of said creek and Passerdyke Creek to Dashield's or Disharoon's Mills; thence with the mill-pond of said mills and branch following the middle prong of said branch, to Meadow Bridge, on the road dividing the counties of Somerset and Worcester, near the southwest corner of farm of William P. Morris; thence due east to the Pocomoke River; thence with the channel of said river to the beginning; the Judges of Election, in each of said districts, shall receive the ballots of each elector, voting at said election, who has resided for six months preceding said election within said limits, for or against a new county; and the return judges of said election districts shall certify the result of such voting, in the manner now prescribed by law, to the Governor, who shall by proclamation make known the same, and if a majority of the legal votes cast within that part of Worcester county, contained within said lines, and also a majority of the legal votes cast within that part of Somerset county, contained within said lines, shall be in favor of a new county, then said parts of Worcester and Somerset counties shall become and constitute a new county, to be called Wicomico county, and Salisbury shall be the county seat. And the inhabitants thereof shall thenceforth have and enjoy all such rights and privileges as are held and enjoyed by the inhabitants of the other counties of this State.

Provisions.

SEC. 3. When said new county shall have been so created, the inhabitants thereof shall cease to have any claim to, or interest in, the county buildings and other public property of every description belonging to said counties of Somerset and Worcester, respectively, and shall be liable for their proportionate shares of the then existing debts and obligations of the said counties according to the last assessment in said counties, to be ascertained and apportioned by the Circuit Court of Somerset county, as to the debts and obligations of said county, and by the Circuit Court of Worcester county as to the debts and obligations of Worcester county, on the petition of the County Commissioners of the said counties, respectively; and the property in each part of the said coun-

ties included in said new county shall be bound only for the share of the debts and obligations of the county from which it shall be separated; and the inhabitants of said new county shall also pay the county taxes levied upon them at the time of the creation of such new county, as if such new county had not been created; and on the application of twelve citizens of the proposed county of Wicomico, the Surveyor of Worcester county shall run and locate the line from Meadow Bridge to the Pocomoke River, previous to the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, and at the expense of said petitioners.

- SEC. 4. At the first general election held under this Constitution the qualified voters of said new county shall be entitled to elect a Senator and two Delegates to the General Assembly, and all such county or other officers as this Constitution may authorize, or require to be elected by other counties of the State; a notice of such election shall be given by the Sheriffs of Worcester and Somerset counties in the manner now prescribed by law; and in case said new county shall be established, as aforesaid, then the counties of Somerset and Worcester shall be entitled to elect but two Delegates each to the General Assembly.
- Sec. 5. The county of Wicomico, if formed according to the provisions of this Constitution, shall be embraced in the First Judicial Circuit, and the times for holding the courts therein shall be fixed and determined by the General Assembly.
- Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall pass all such laws as may be necessary more fully to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE XIV.

· AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Section 1. The General Assembly may propose amendments to this Constitution; provided, that each amendment Proposal. shall be embraced in a separate bill, embodying the Article or Section, as the same will stand when amended and passed by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses, by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journals with the proposed amendment. The bill or bills Publication. proposing amendment or amendments shall be published by order of the Governor, in at least two newspapers in each

county, where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers published in the city of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election, at which the proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted, in a form to be prescribed by the General Assembly, to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection. The votes cast for and against said proposed amendment or amendments, severally, shall be returned to the Governor, in the manner prescribed in other cases, and if it shall appear to the Governor that a majority of the votes cast at said election on said amendment or amendments, severally, were cast in favor thereof, the Governor Proclamation, shall, by his proclamation, declare the said amendment or amendments having received said majority of votes, to have been adopted by the people of Maryland as part of the Constitution thereof, and thenceforth said amendment or amendments shall be part of the said Constitution. When two or more amendments shall be submitted in manner aforesaid, to the voters of this State at the same election, they shall be so submitted as that each amendment shall be voted on separately.

> Worman et al. v. Hagen, et al., 78 Md., 152. Warfield v. Vandiver, 101 Md., 78.

> shall have no effect unless the same shall have been adopted

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law for taking, at the general election to be held in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and every years. twenty years thereafter, the sense of the people in regard to calling a convention for altering this Constitution; and if a majority of voters at such election or elections shall vote for a convention, the General Assembly, at its next session, shall provide by law for the assembling of such convention, and for the election of Delegates thereto. Each county and Legislative District of the city of Baltimore shall have in such convention a number of Delegates equal to its representation in both Houses at the time at which the convention is called. But any Constitution, or change, or amendment, of the existing Constitution, which may be adopted by such convention, shall be submitted to the voters of this State, and

by a majority of the voters voting thereon.

Vote. Returns.

Convention every twenty

ARTICLE XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Section 1. Every person holding any office created by, or existing under the Constitution or laws of the State (except Returns.of Justices of the Peace, Constables and Coroners), or holding any appointment under any court of this State, whose pay or compensation is derived from fees or moneys coming into his hands for the discharge of his official duties, or in any way growing out of or connected with his office, shall keep a book in which shall be entered every sum or sums of money received by him, or on his account, as a payment or compensation for his performance of official duties, a copy of which entries in said book, verified by the oath of the officer by whom it is directed to be kept, shall be returned yearly to the Comptroller of the State for his inspection, and that of the General Assembly of the State, to which the Comptroller shall, at each regular session thereof, make a report showing what officers have complied with this section; and each of the said officers, when the amount received by him for the vear shall exceed the sum which he is by law entitled to retain as his salary or compensation for the discharge of his duties, and for the expenses of his office, shall yearly pay over to the Treasurer of the State, the amount of such excess, subject to such disposition thereof as the General Assembly may direct; if any of such officers shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this section for the period of thirty days after the expiration of each and every year of his office, such officer shall be deemed to have vacated his office, and the Governor shall declare the same vacant, and the vacancy therein shall be filled as in case of vacancy for any other cause, and such officer shall be subject to suit by the State for the amount that ought to be paid into the Treasury; and no person holding any office created by or existing under this Constitution or laws of the State, or holding any appointment under any court in this State, shall receive more Salary limit. than three thousand dollars a year as a compensation for the discharge of his official duties, except in cases specially provided in this Constitution.

Banks v. State, 60 Md., 305. Goldsborough v. Lloyd, 86 Md., 376.

The several courts existing in this State at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall, until super-Jurisdiction seded under its provisions, continue with like powers and jurisdiction, and in the exercise thereof, both at law and in equity, in all respects, as if this Constitution had not been adopted; and when said courts shall be so superseded, all

causes then depending in said courts shall pass into the jurisdiction of the several courts, by which they may be respectively superseded.

Officers to continue in office.

SEC. 3. The Governor and all officers, civil and military, now holding office under this State, whether by election or appointment, shall continue to hold, exercise and discharge the duties of their offices (unless inconsistent with or otherwise provided in this Constitution), until they shall be superseded under its provisions, and until their successors shall be duly qualified.

Smith & Davis v. Thursby, 28 Md., 244.

Sec. 4. If at any election directed by this Constitution, any two or more candidates shall have the highest and an equal number of votes, a new election shall be ordered by the Governor, except in cases specially provided for by this Constitution.

Trial by jury.

Sec. 5. In the trial of all criminal cases, the jury shall be the judges of law, as well as of fact.

Franklin v. State, 12 Md., 236. Phipps v. State, 22 Md., 380. League v. State, 36 Md., 257. Wheeler v. State, 42 Md., 563. Broll v. State, 45 Md., 356. Beard v. State, 71 Md., 275.

Sec. 6. The right of trial by jury of all issues of fact in Right to jury. civil proceedings in the several courts of law in this State, where the amount in controversy exceeds the sum of five dollars, shall be inviolably preserved.

Gittings v. State, 33 Md., 458. Capron v. Devries, 83 Md., 220. City Pass Ry. Co. v. Nugent, 86 Md., 349. Caledonian Fire Insurance Co. v. Frank, 86 Md., 93. Knee v. City Pass. Ry., 87 Md., 624.

General elections.

SEC. 7. All general elections in this State shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, in the year in which they shall occur; and the first election of all officers, who, under this Constitution, are required to be elected by the people, shall, except in cases herein specially provided for, be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Wells v. Monroe, 86 Md., 451.

Notice.

SEC. 8. The Sheriffs of the several counties of this State and of the city of Baltimore shall give notice of the several elections authorized by this Constitution, in the manner prescribed by existing laws for elections to be held in this State, until said laws shall be changed.

Terms of office. Sec. 9. The term of office of all judges and other officers, for whose election provision is made by this Constitution.

shall, except in cases otherwise expressly provided herein, commence from the time of their election; and all such officers shall qualify as soon after their election as practicable, and shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices immediately upon their qualification; and the term of office of the State Librarian and of Commissioner of the Land Office shall commence from the time of their appointment.

SEC. 10. Any officer elected or appointed in pursuance of the provisions of this Constitution, may qualify, either ac-Qualifications cording to the existing provisions of law, in relation to officers under the present Constitution, or before the Governor of the State, or before any clerk of any court of record in any part of the State; but in case an officer shall qualify out of the county in which he resides, an official copy of his oath shall be filed and recorded in the clerk's office of the Oath to be re-Circuit Court of the county in which he may reside, or in the clerk's office of the Superior Court of the city of Baltimore, if he shall reside therein.

VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

For the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this State in regard to the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, the Governor shall issue his proclamation within five days after the adjournment of this convention, directed to the Sheriffs of the city of Baltimore and of the several counties of this State, commanding them to give notice in the manner now prescribed by law in reference to the election of members of the House of Delegates, that an election for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution will be held in the city of Baltimore and in the several counties of this State, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of September, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, at the usual places of holding elections for members of the House of Delegates in said city and counties. At the said election the vote shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitution." or "Against the Constitution," as the voter may elect; and the provisions of the laws of this State relating to the holding of general elections for members of the House of Delegates. shall in all respects apply to and regulate the holding of the said election. It shall be the duty of the judges of election in said city and in the several counties of the State to receive, accurately count and duly return the number of ballots so cast for or against the adoption of this Constitution, as well as any blank ballots which may be cast, to the several clerks of the Circuit Courts of this State, and to the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, in the manner now prescribed by law, in reference to the election of members of the House of Delegates, and duplicates thereof, directly to the Governor; and the several clerks aforesaid shall return to the Governor, within ten days after said election, the number of ballots cast for or against the Constitution, and the number of blank ballots; and the Governor, upon receiving the returns from the judges of election, or the clerks as aforesaid, and ascertaining the aggregate vote throughout the State, shall, by his proclamation, make known the same; and if a majority of the votes cast shall be for the adoption of this Constitution it shall go into effect on Saturday, the fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Done in Convention, the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the nine-ty-second.

RICHARD B. CARMICHAEL,

President of the Convention.

MILTON Y. KIDD,

Secretary.

MARYLAND.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Maryland, situated between the parallels of 37° 53. and 39° 44. north latitude, and the meridians of 75° 04. and 79° 33+. west longitude (the exact western boundary being yet undetermined) is one of the upper tiers of Southern States. Its boundaries are: Mason and Dixon's line on the north; the State of Delaware and the Atlantic Ocean on the east; on the south, a line drawn westward from the ocean to the western bank of the Potomac river; thence following the western bank of that river to its source; and on the west, a line drawn due north from this source to Mason and Dixon's line. Its gross area is 12,210 square miles, of which 9,860 square miles are land surface; the included portion of the Chesapeake Bay, 1,203 square miles; Assateague Bay on the Atlantic Coast, 93 square miles; with 1,054 square miles of smaller estuaries and rivers.

The Chesapeake Bay ascends to within a few miles of its northern boundary, dividing the State into the Eastern and Western Shores.

The rivers, excluding mere estuaries of the bay, are the Potomac, Patuxent, Patapsco, Gunpowder, Susquehanna, Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, Wicomico and Pocomoke, all emptying into the Chesapeake Bay. Besides these, the coast-line of the bay is deeply indented with a multitude of creeks, coves and other estuaries, penetrating the land in all directions, usually bearing the names of rivers, and often navigable to some distance by vessels of light draft. Perhaps nowhere else in the world is there a coast-line proportionately so extensive, or any country offering such facilities for water transportation as tidewater Maryland. Along the ocean frontier runs a narrow reef of sand, inclosing and sheltering Synepuxent and Assateague Bays, and giving inland navigation along the whole Atlantic Coast of the State.

Maryland is divided into twenty-three counties, of which Garrett, Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Carroll, Baltimore, Harford and Cecil form the north tier; Howard, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles

and St. Mary's lie on the west; and Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester on the east side of the bay. Of these twenty-three, seven do not lie on navigable waters.

Maryland presents a great variety of configuration, soil and climate. The four most westerly counties extend through the systems of mountain ranges known as the Allegany and the Blue Ridge; east of these is the Piedmont region, gently inclining towards tidewater, and on both sides of the bay lies the Coastal Plain.

The foundation of Maryland is primarily due to George Calvert, first Baron of Baltimore. When that nobleman, who had been a trusted councillor of James I, and had held the office of Principal Secretary of State, became a convert to the Roman Catholic Faith, he retired from public life and determined to spend the remainder of his days in the New World. He already held by charter a considerable part of the Island of Newfoundland, called the province of Avalon; and to it he removed with his family in 1628. But after about a year's sojourn in this bleak region, the extreme severity of the long winters, and the evident impossibility of making Avalon more than a fishing station, determined Baltimore to seek a home in some more genial clime; and he asked the King, Charles I, for a grant of land north of the Potomac, within the territory that had previously been granted to the Virginia Company, but which now, by the legal forfeiture of their charter, was again in the King's hands.

His request was granted, and the charter made out. Before it had passed the great seal, Baltimore died, and the charter was issued in 1632, to his son, Cecilius Calvert, second Baron of Baltimore, who named his province Maryland, in compliment to the Queen, Henrietta Maria.

The territory thus conveyed was considerably more extensive than that covered by the present State of Maryland, being bounded on the north by the fortieth parallel of north latitude, on the east by the Delaware bay and river, and the Atlantic ocean, on the south by a line drawn from the mouth of the Potomac river eastward to the ocean, and on the west by the farther or right-hand bank of the Potomac to its most distant source, and thence due north to the fortieth parallel.

The privileges conveyed by the charter were the most complete ever granted by an English sovereign to a subject; the Proprietary was invested with palatinate authority, under which were included all royal powers, both of peace and war. The province was entirely self-governed, all laws being made

by the Proprietary and the freeman, and these laws required no confirmation from the King or Parliament. By an express clause the King renounced for himself and for his successors forever, all right of taxation in Maryland. All that was required of the colonists was that they should be British subjects, and that the Proprietary should acknowledge the King of England as his sovereign, paying him, in lieu of all services or taxes, two Indian arrows yearly, and the fifth of all gold or silver that might be found.

Cecilius fitted out two small vessels, the *Ark* and *Dove*, in which the first band of colonists set sail on November 20, 1633. These consisted of about twenty gentlemen of good families, all or most of whom were Catholics, and about two hundred laborers, craftsmen and servants, most of them Protestants. Baltimore's younger brother, Leonard Calvert, was Governor and head of the expedition, assisted by two councillors, Jerome Hawley and Thomas Cornwaleys. Careful instructions for their guidance were drawn up by Baltimore, in which he charged them to observe strict impartiality, and to give the Protestants no cause of offence.

The *Ark* and *Dove* after a tedious and stormy passage, reached at last their destination, and the colonists landed upon an island at the mouth of the Potomac, where they celebrated divine service and planted a cross on March 25, 1634.

The natives received them in the most friendly manner, and were quite willing that they should settle among them. So they brought from the King of Yaocomicos a tract of land a few miles up the Potomac, where there was a good harbor, and there laid out the plan of a city, which they called St. Mary's.

A powerful party in Virginia was bitterly hostile to the settlement of Maryland. One of the leaders was William Claiborne, who had established a trading post on Kent Island, in the Chesapeake Bay, where, as the agent of a London firm of merchants, he dealt with the Indians for beaver skins. Baltimore was desirous of making a friend of Claiborne, and instructed Leonard, while notifying him that his island was within the province of Maryland, to make amicable overtures to him. Claiborne, however, preferred to remain an enemy.

A vessel of Claiborne's having been seized by the Maryland authorities for trading in Maryland waters without a license, he dispatched a shallop with an armed party to St. Mary's to make reprisals. Calvert sent out a force in two pinnaces to meet them, and a battle was fought on the Pocomoke river,

in which there was some bloodshed on both sides, and Claiborne's vessel surrendered. Claiborne soon after went to England, and his London principals sent out an agent, who took possession of their property on Kent Island and acknowledged the jurisdiction of Maryland. Some disaffection still remaining on the island, Governor Calvert sailed with a small force, when all the residents peacefully submitted and were confirmed in their holdings of land.

Of the first meeting of the Maryland Assembly, in 1635, we have no record, but that of the second, in 1637-8, has been preserved. It consisted of all the freemen of the colony, present either in person or by proxies. This plan proving inconvenient, was soon changed, and two burgesses were elected by every hundred, forming a lower house, while the Governor and Council, appointed by the Proprietary, constituted an upper house. The clause in the charter giving Baltimore the right to propose laws was waived by him, and the initiative in legislation left to the Assembly, he reserving the power of assent or dissent.

The missionaries sent out by the Jesuits with the first colonists were diligent in spreading Christianity among the Indians, who gladly listened to their teachings and embraced the faith; even the Tayac, or "emperor," of Pascataway, who was a sovereign over several tribes, asking to be baptized and married according to the Christian rite; and he afterwards brought his young daughter to be educated at St. Mary's.

The peace of Maryland was disturbed by the civil war in England. Although Baltimore took no part in the war, he was known to be a friend of the King; and while Maryland had no direct interest in the controversy, much partisan feeling was aroused. In January, 1644, one Richard Ingle, commander of a merchant ship, was in St. Mary's, and being a violent partisan of Parliament, and a loose and loud talker of open treason, made himself so obnoxious, that he was arrested, though presently released and suffered to sail away unmolested. In the autumn of the same year, he came back with an armed ship and a force of men, seized St. Mary's and overthrew the government. For two years the Province remained in the hands of Ingle and his men, joined by such of the baser sort as were lured by the prospect of plunder; and they pillaged and destroyed at their pleasure for about No blood, however, seems to have been shed. two years. Governor Calvert, at length, obtained some help from Virginia, and, returning with a force, regained his authority without a blow. On June 9, 1647, this just and humane Governor died.

In 1648, Baltimore sent out as Governor William Stone, a Protestant and a friend of the parliamentary party; and at the same time reconstructed the Council, so as to give the Protestants a majority.

Baltimore's instructions to his first colonists, as we have said, forbade any discrimination on account of religious differences, or any disputes on matters of faith, and all were allowed, under the common law of the province, the undisturbed enjoyment of their religion. In 1649, this policy was made written law and placed on the statute book in the famous "Toleration Act." In this Act, the calling of others by reproachful names on account of religious differences was forbidden under penalties, and "the better to preserve love and amity," it is enacted that "no person professing to believe in Jesus Christ shall be in any way molested or discountenanced for, or in respect of his religion, nor in the free exercise thereof." This Act remained the law of the land until the Puritan supremacy in 1652.

The Puritans came into Maryland in this way: In 1643. the Virginia Assembly passed a law expelling all non-conformists from the colony, upon which many came over to Maryland, where they were kindly received by the Proprietary, and wide and fertile lands in Anne Arundel were allotted them, which they joyfully accepted, and settling about the Severn River in 1649, near the site of the present city of Annapolis, called their new home Providence.

After the execution of Charles I, the Virginia Assembly proclaimed his son, Charles II, as lawful King, in defiance of the statute which made such a declaration high treason. So Parliament sent out commissioners with a force to reduce to submission "the plantations within the Chesapeake Bay," thus including Maryland, where no opposition to Parliament existed. Under this authority Governor Stone was displaced, and William Fuller, a Puritan of Providence, with a body of commissioners, was put in possession of the government. These repealed the Toleration Act of 1649, and submitted an act visiting with penalties all adherents of "popery and prelacy," as well as Quakers, Baptists and other miscellaneous sects.

Cromwell, disapproving of their doings, wrote to the Virginia commissioners commanding them to leave Maryland undisturbed. Baltimore then ordered Stone to take the government again. As Fuller refused to surrender it, Stone marched against him with the men of St. Mary's and a battle was fought on the shore of the Severn, on March 24, 1655, in which Stone's party were defeated, and he himself wounded.

The prisoners taken were condemned to death, and four of them were shot.

The whole matter was referred for final settlement to the Commissioners of Plantations, whose decision was favorable to Baltimore. Bennett and Matthews, the Virginia Commissioners, then surrendered Maryland to the Proprietary, who re-established his government with Josias Fendall as Governor.

Fendall had not been long in office, when he entered into a plot to render himself independent of the Proprietary, and indeed, to annul Baltimore's authority altogether; so he was superseded, and Baltimore's brother, Philip Calvert appointed Governor. The Proprietary, in person or by deputy, was the Chief Executive, assisted by the Council. The Legislature sat in two Houses, the Governor and Council forming the Upper House, and the elected representatives of the freemen the Lower House. All legislation originated with the Assembly, subject to the Proprietary's assent. The form was, therefore, that of a liberal constitutional monarchy, with popular representation.

In 1661, Charles Calvert, only son of Cecilius, was sent out as Governor. He was liked by the people, and the Province steadily grew and prospered under his administration. A firm treaty of peace had been made with the Susquehannoughs, a warlike nation of Indians at the head of the bay, and the native tribes of Maryland were taken under the protection of the government. Peace reigned throughout the province; and the only serious grievance of the colonists was the over-production of tobacco, which the government in vain tried to check. Money was excessively scarce; and the great staple, tobacco, was the general circulating medium for a hundred years or more.

Cecilius Calvert died in 1675, and Charles, third Baron of Baltimore, succeeded to his title and dominions. During his administration occurred a transaction which was to result in the loss to Maryland of a large part of her territory. William Penn, to whose father's estate the crown owed a large sum, obtained from King Charles II, in lieu of payment, the grant of a tract of land west of the Delaware River and north of Maryland. There was nothing in this grant that encroached upon Maryland's territory, for the fortieth parallel was named in both charters as the southern boundary of the one, and the northern boundary of the other. Penn, however, was extremely anxious to carry his southern boundary to the head of the bay; and after many fruitless attempts to induce Baltimore to agree to a change of a boundary line to his advantage, refused to join him in fixing it, and so the line was

left undetermined. He also obtained from the Duke of York (afterwards James II) a grant of the land bounding on the west side of the Delaware Bay, south of Cape Henlopen, land which the Duke had no power to convey, as it was already included in the Maryland charter. Of this also Penn kept a firm hold.

The Protestant revolution, as it was called, which dethroned James and gave the crown to William and Mary, strongly stirred men's minds, even in distant Maryland. Baltimore had sent out orders to have the new sovereigns proclaimed, but the messenger unfortunately died on the way, and the delay thence resulting was used to alarm the ignorant and timid. Although the Protestants outnumbered the Catholics eleven or twelve to one, the credulous people were easily persuaded that a plot was on foot to bring down a force of hostile Indians, who, joining with the Catholics, were to make a general massacre of the Protestants. The terrified people hastily took up arms in various places, and the leaders of the sedition, headed by John Coode, a man of infamous character, placed themselves at their head and seized the government. This done, they wrote to King William, assuring him that they had acted from motives of purest patriotism, and to preserve the Protestants from destruction, and begging him to take the government into his own hand.

Accordingly, William, without waiting for a legal investigation, assumed the government, and in 1692 sent out Sir Lionel Copley as the first Royal Governor. The Proprietary's property and personal revenues were not confiscated, but the whole proprietary government was superseded.

One of the first acts of the new government was to make the Church of England the established church of the province. Hitherto all worship had been free, and all the churches had been supported by voluntary contributions, but now all taxables had to contribute, to the extent of forty pounds of tobacco per poll, to maintain the establishment. Protestant Dissenters and Quakers were allowed their separate meeting houses, if they paid the tax.

During the administration of Francis Nicholson the seat of government was removed from St. Mary's to Annapolis (1694), and a beginning was made toward a system of free schools by the foundation of King William School, at the latter city.

Charles, the third Lord Baltimore, died in 1715, and his title and estates went to his eldest son, Benedict Leonard, who had become a Protestant. He, however, died the same year, and his son Charles, a minor, and also a Protestant, succeeded. As the charter had never been rescinded, but only

held in abeyance because of the Proprietary's faith, that reason now no longer existed, and, on the petition of Charles' guardian, the province was restored to him in 1716.

In 1751 Charles, the Proprietary died, and was succeeded by his only son, Frederick, sixth and last Baron of Baltimore, who sent out Horatio Sharpe as Governor.

The stamp tax, imposed in 1765, met with violent opposition in Maryland, the stamp distributor being compelled to fly the province, and the stamps were shipped back to England, as no one would use them.

About this time the long-standing dispute about the northern boundary was finally settled, and two eminent English mathematicians, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, were engaged by the Proprietaries of Maryland and Pennsylvania to run the line between the provinces and mark it by suitable monuments. They began their labors in 1763 and continued them for four years. The line thus run is the famous Mason and Dixon's line, dividing the Northern from the Southern States.

Frederick, the sixth and last Baron of Baltimore, died in 1771, leaving the province to his illegitimate son, Henry Harford, a minor.

The opposition to the tea tax, first laid in 1767, was fierce and revolutionary, and associations were formed throughout the province to prevent the introduction of tea. A firm of Annapolis merchants, having in defiance of the public sentiment, paid the tax on a consignment of that commodity, popular indignation rose so high that a town meeting was held, and the owner of the brig that had brought it, to avert further mischief, publicly burned his vessel, the *Peggy Stewart*, with its obnoxious cargo, in the sight of a large concourse of spectators, on October 19, 1774.

The associations were felt to embody the spirit of resistance to the tyrannous pretensions of England, but something more organic was seen to be necessary if the struggle was to be carried on with any hope of success, and delegates were chosen to a convention which met in Annapolis. This Conention became the organ of the sovereign power of the people of Maryland. It appointed the deputies to the Continental Congress and instructed them from time to time. As it was too large to remain in permanent session, a portion of its members were appointed a Council of Safety, which sat in Annapolis, and was the executive hand of the convention, assisted by committees of correspondence in the counties.

The Council of Safety soon began military preparations, organizing the militia and providing them with military

equipments. After the battle of Lexington, the Convention prepared a declaration and pledge, declaring the purpose of the people to resist force by force, and warlike preparations went on rapidly. The militia was drilled and kept in readiness; minute-men were enlisted, and Maryland's contingent, known as the Maryland Line, placed at the disposition of Congress.

Governor Eden, finding that his presence in the colony was worse than useless, left the province on June 24, 1776, and the last phanton of proprietary government vanished. Maryland was now a self-governed republic, and the Convention emphasized the fact by issuing a formal Declaration of Independence on the third of July.

The Convention had always recognized itself to be a merely provisional government, uniting functions and powers which in a free State should be kept distinct. It, therefore, drew up a Bill of Rights and Constitution, to be submitted to the people, and then abdicated its authority by a simple adjournment, leaving the directions of affairs in the hands of the Council of Safety, and thus the wisest and most patriotic body that ever governed Maryland ceased to exist.

The Constitution provided for a government consisting of a Governor and Council, a legislative body consisting of a Senate and House of Delegates, and other inferior executive officers. It was adopted by the people and ratified at the elections. Thomas Johnson, the first elected Governor, was inaugurated in March, 1777, and the Council of Safety dissolved itself. Maryland thus became a sovereign and independent State, but she did not enter the Confederation until 1781, when she came in as the thirteenth and last State.

After the successful close of the war, General Washington resigned his commission to Congress in the Senate Chamber of the State House, at Annapolis, on December 23, 1783.

Maryland ratified the Federal Constitution, April 28, 1787, and entered the Federal Union, being the seventh State in the ratification of that instrument.

In 1791 Maryland ceded to the United States the present District of Columbia, to be the permanent seat of the Federal Government.

Important changes were made by the Legislature in the organic law of the State in the year 1837. Amongst these changes was the election of the Governor by the people.

The second Constitution of the State was reported and adopted by the Convention which assembled at Annapolis, November 4, 1850, and which Constitution was ratified by the people on the first Wednesday of June, 1851.

The third Constitution of the State was reported and adopted by the Convention which assembled at Annapolis, April 27, 1864, and was ratified by the people on the 12th and 13th of October, 1864. The fourth and present Constitution of the State was formed and adopted by the Convention which assembled at Annapolis, May 8, 1867, and ratified by the people, September 18, 1867.

ANNAPOLIS.

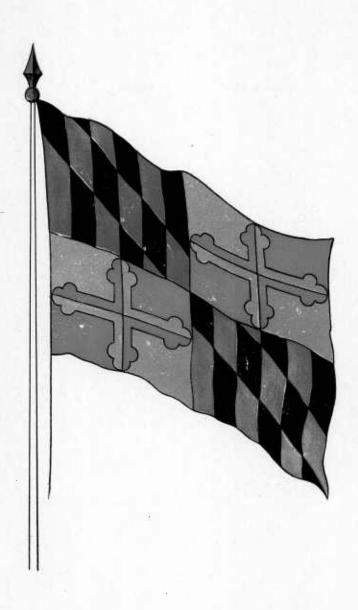
The first white person to behold the site of Annapolis, the present State capital, was Capt. John Smith, who saw it in 1608, in a voyage up the Chesapeake. It was settled in 1649, by a company of English Puritans seeking relief from religious persecution, and called Providence. These men were soon urged to take the oath of allegiance to Lord Baltimore, but they refused, claiming that it were equivalent to declaring their fealty to the Catholic Church, and that Lord Baltimore was aiming at absolute dominion. However, by 1650, the courts of Anne Arundel county were established, and Providence sent delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

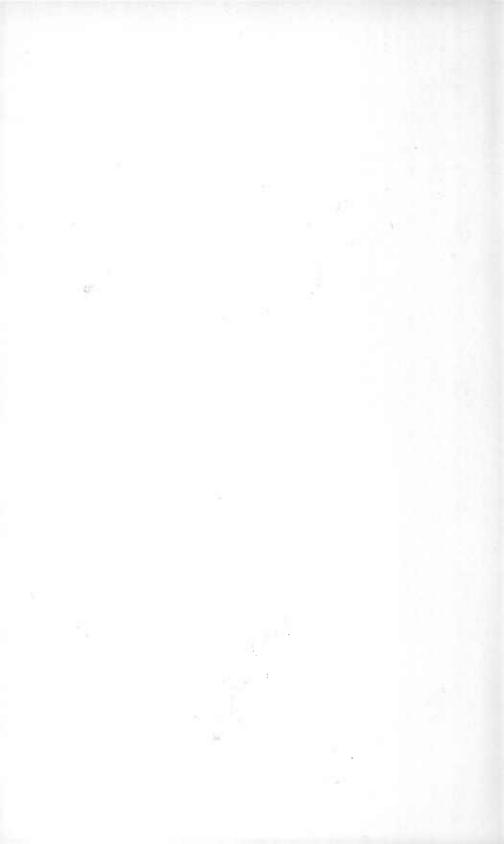
In 1694, the capital of the State was removed to Annapolis. Annapolis, between this period and the Revolution, became the center of refined and attractive society, noted for its gayety and intelligence, and which gained for the city the title of "The Athens of America."

The "Town of Anne Arundel" was surveyed and laid out in 1694 by Richard Beard, and in 1696 this map and survey was legalized by Act of Assembly. The original plat having been destroyed with the State House in the fire of 1704, a resurvey on the original lines was ordered by the Acts of 1718, Chapter 19, James Stoddart being employed for this purpose. The Stoddart plat is now in the Land Office.

On September 3, 1765, Annapolis made the first forcible and successful opposition to the Stamp Act. Zachariah Hood, the stamp officer, was prevented from landing with his stamps, and Thomas McNeir, one of the mob, had his thigh broken in the first fight for American liberty on American soil.

In 1845, the United States Naval Academy was located at Annapolis. It is claimed that the first building erected to the dramatic art, and the first union of Federal and Confederate soldiers to decorate the graves of their common dead, were at Annapolis. The last event took place in May, 1883.





In addition to the Governor and Secretary of State the following State officers are located in Annapolis: Comptroller, Treasurer, Commissioner of the Land Office, Tax Commissioner and Commander of the State Fishery Force.

THE STATE HOUSE.

The first State House built at Annapolis was erected in 1696. It was burnt down in 1704.

The second State House was erected in 1704. This remained until 1772, when it was pulled down to make room for the present edifice.

The building of this, the third State House, on the same site of the two preceding ones, was commenced in 1772, but the dome was not finished until after the Revolution.

This building is greatly admired for its fine architectural proportions, its commanding site and lofty dome, but its chief attraction is its historic associations; in it and on its site the freemen of Maryland have always maintained their rights; here the Father of his Country returned his military commission to his countrymen; here the treaty of peace with Great Britain, that made us thirteen free and indipendent colonies, was ratified; and here, tradition tells, the first conference of State was held that led to the adoption of the Constitution and the formation of a more perfect union of States.

MARYLAND STATE FLAG.

The flag of the State bears the escutcheon of the great seal—the Calvert and Crossland arms quartered. This device seems to have been adopted by common consent, as there is no record of the formal adoption of any design as the official flag of the State. That the colony had a distinct flag or standard we know. The first recorded instance of the use of a Maryland flag occurs in Leonard Calvert's report of the reduction of Kent Island (February, 1638), in which he says that he and his force marched with Baltimore's banner displayed. At the battle of the Severn, in 1655, where the supporters of the proprietary government, under William Stone, the Governor were defeated by the Puritan party, under Cap. William Fuller, Stone's forces marched under the flag of Maryland, borne by William Nugent, "standard bearer of the Province," while Fuller's party displayed the flag of the Commonwealth, charged with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. It is also said that a Maryland flag was carried by the Marylands who accompanied Braddock's expedition against Fort Du Quesne in 1755.

THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND.

The Great Seal of Maryland presents a marked contrast to those of the other States of the American Union, in that its device consists of armorial bearings of a strictly heraldic character, being in fact the family arms of the Lords Baltimore, which were placed by the first Proprietary upon the Seal of the Province.

THE FIRST SEAL.

The First Great Seal of Maryland was lost or stolen in 1644, during the rebellion of Richard Ingle. No description of this seal remains.

THE SECOND SEAL.

The Second Great Seal was sent to the Province by Lord Baltimore to replace the lost or stolen seal, and was described by Lord Baltimore as differing but little from the first one. A minute description of the second seal is found in Lord Baltimore's letter of commission to Governor Stone. August 12, 1648. On the obverse of this seal was the equestrian figure of the Lord Proprietary, symbolizing his personal authority. He was represented arrayed in complete armor, and bearing a drawn sword in his hand. The caparisons of his horse were adorned with the family coatof-arms. On the ground below were represented some flowers and grass growing. The entire figure was admirably designed and full of life. On the circle surrounding this side of the seal was this inscription: Cacilius Absolutus Dominus Terra Mariæ et Avaloniæ Baro de' Baltemore. On the reverse was Lord Baltimore's hereditary coat-of-arms. The first and fourth quarters represented the arms of the Calvert family, described in heraldic language as a paly of six pieces, or and sable, a bend counter-changed. The second and third quarters showed the arms of the Crossland family, which Cæcilius inherited from his grandmother, Alicia, daughter of John Crossland, Esquire, of Crossland, Yorkshire, and wife of Leonard Calvert, the father of George, first Lord Baltimore.

The coat is quarterly, argent and gules, a cross bottony counter changed. Above the shield was placed an earl's coronet; above that a helmet set full-faced; and over that the Calvert crest, two pennons, the dexter or the other sable, staves gules, issuing from a ducal coronet. The supporters upon this seal were a plowman and a fisherman, designated respectively by a spade and a fish held in the hand. The motto was that adopted by the Calvert family, Fatti maschii parole femine. Two interpretations exist of this motto—



GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND UNDER THE PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT OF THE LORD'S BALTIMORE, FROM WATER COLOR SHETCH AFTER THE STAINED GLASS WINDOW BY TIFFANY IN THE NEW COURT OF APPEALS BUILDING, ANNAPOLIS

(TAKEN FROM PASSANO'S HISTORY OF MARYLAND)



"Womanly (Courteous), words and manly deeds," and "A woman for words and a man for deeds." Behind and surrounding both shields and supporters was depicted an erminelined mantle, and on the circle, about this side of the seal, were the words: "Seuto bone voluntatis, two coronasti nos."

THE THIRD SEAL.

During the sway of the Royal Governors, from 1692 to 1715, other seals came into use. Upon the obverse were the royal arms of England, with this inscription upon the border: Gulielmus III, et Marie II, Dei Gratia Mag. Brit. Fran. et Hiber. Rex et Regina Fidei Defensores. On the reverse was the royal cypher, surmounted by a crown, and these words upon the circumference: Sigillum Provincia de Maryland, in America. This seal continued in use until 1706, when it was returned to England.

THE FOURTH SEAL.

The next seal was adopted by the Council, September 22, 1706, and no description appears to be extant.

THE FIFTH SEAL.

This appears to have been after Lord Baltimore had the Province restored to him, in 1715, simply the seal of the Province sent in 1648, and is referred to as the "Greater Seal at Arms." There were, at this time, several lesser seals in use; and these seals are referred to, at least, in one place, as the "lesser seal at arms." The impressions preserved show them to have been very much on the order of the Great Seal. Upon all these small seals a lambrequin attached to the helmet is substituted for the mantle represented upon the Great Seal.

THE SIXTH SEAL.

The Convention of 1776 adopted the Great Seal of the Province as the Great Seal of the State, until a new one could be devised.

THE SEVENTH SEAL.

In the year 1794 the Council adopted a new seal for the State. Upon the obverse was a female figure representing Justice, holding aloft the scales in her left hand, and in her right an olive branch. Rays of light emanated from behind and surrounded the figure. Below were the *fasees*, and an olive branch crossed, and upon the border were graven the words, "Great Seal of the State of Maryland." On the reverse was depicted a tobacco hogshead standing upright.

with bundles of leaf tobacco lying thereon. Two sheaves of wheat stood in the foreground, and in the background could be seen in a ship approaching shore, with fore and main topsails set, the other sails furled. At the base was a cornucopia. On the circle about this side were the words: "Industry the means and plenty the result."

THE EIGHTH SEAL.

On March 4, 1817, the Council adopted a new seal. The device was ordered to be the coat-of-arms of the United States, surrounded with the words "Seal of the State of Maryland."

THE NINTH SEAL.

The seal of 1817 remainder the seal of the State until 1854, when the apparatus, called the "Great Seal," had become so worn that a new one had to be made. Governor Enoch Louis Lowe called attention to the inappropriateness of the State Seal, and he suggested that the new seal bear the arms of the State. The Legislature of that year ordered a new seal. There was no longer a Governor's Council in existence to make and unmake seals. The Legislature intended to return to the old seal of the Province. In the preparation of the seal it had evidently recourse to a rough wood-cut, printed on the title page of Bacon's Laws of Maryland, 1765, and some errors contained in it were reproduced. One of the officers of State, for political reasons, still further mutilated the seal by putting an American eagle on the device in place of the ancient crest.

THE TENTH AND PRESENT SEAL.

The attention of the Legislature of 1874 having been attracted to the errors in the Great Seal, a joint resolution was adopted looking to their correction. Reference having been made to Bacon's wood-cut as the model of the new seal, Governor James Black Groome determined not to take any action, and thereby prevent the perpetuation of the errors sought to be corrected. He brought the matter to the notice of the Legislature of 1876. A carefully prepared resolution was then adopted, restoring the seal to the exact description given of it in Lord Baltimore's Commission to Governor Stone, on August 12, 1648, and this is the Great Seal of Maryland today.

The Great Seal is in the custody of the Secretary of State, but the Governor has the control and use of it whenever necessary for any purpose provided for by the Constitution and laws, or when needed to authenticate communications between this State and the United States, the States and Territories thereof and foreign States; in all which cases the Great Seal shall be used; and the Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates, respectively, shall have unrestricted access to and use of the Great Seal, for the purpose of affixing the same to bills which shall have passed the General Assembly preparatory to presenting the same to the Governor for his approval.

The Governor shall not affix the Great Seal to any document without accompanying it with his signature; nor shall he permit any paper issuing from his department to be sealed therewith without affixing his signature thereto.

The Governor is authorized to cause the Great Seal to be affixed to patents issued by the Commissioner of the Land Office and to copies of laws and resolutions certified by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

(P. G. L., Article 41, Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4.)

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

The following days have been established in Maryland as Bank Holidays:

1. New Year's Day, January 1st.

2. Washington's Birthday, February 22d.

Decoration Day, May 30th.
 Independence Day, July 4th.

5. Defenders' Day, September 12th.6. Columbus Day, October 12th.

7. Christmas Day, December 25th.

8. Good Friday.

9. General Election Day.

10. Congressional Election Day.

11. All special days that may be appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State or the President of the United States as the days of thanksgiving, fasting and prayer or other religious observance, or for the general cessation of business.

12. Sundays.

Whenever the first day of January, the twenty-second day of February, the fourth day of July, or twenty-fifth day of December, shall, iether of them, occur on Sunday, the Monday next following shall be deemed and shall be treated as a public holiday, for all or any the purposes aforesaid: provided, however, that in such case all bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts, and promissory notes, which would otherwise be presentable for acceptance or for payment on cither of the Mondays so observed as a holiday, shall be deemed to be presentable for acceptance or for payment on the Saturday next preceding such holiday; and such Monday so observed shall, for all purposes whatever, as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts and promissory notes, be also treated and considered as is the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. (P. G. L., Art. 13, Sec. 10, p. 116.)

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.

Labor's Holiday, first Monday in September.

(By an Act of the Congress of the United States, approved June 28th, 1894.)

The Governor of Maryland, by virtue of authority vested in him under Article 13, Section 9 of the Code, may declare and proclaim the first Monday in September a legal holiday, and recommend its observance by the general cessation of business.

DEFENDERS' DAY.

September 12th, known as "Defender's" Day, is a legal holiday, in memory of the successful resistance of British invasion in 1814.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAYS.

Saturday half-holiday laws are in force in the following places:

In the city of Annapolis, by Act of 1894, Chapter 167. In the city of Baltimore, by Act of 1898, Chapter 198. In Baltimore county, by Act of 1898, Chapter 152.

In Harford county, by Act of 1898, Chapter 154. In Montgomery county, by Act of 1898, Chapter 366.

In Cecil county, by Act of 1900, Chapter 87. In Ellicott City, by Act of 1902, Chapter 151.

In the city of Westminster, by Act of 1902, Chapter 443.

Arbor Day.

By resolution of the General Assembly of 1894, the Governor is authorized to designate by proclamation one day in April, annually, for tree planting, to be known as "Arbor and Highway Day."

REPUDIATION DAY.

The General Assembly of 1894 made November 23d a bank half-holiday in Frederick county, under the title of "Repudiation Day," in commemoration of the repudiation of the Stamp Act in 1765.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF COUNTIES, WITH DATE OF FORMATION AND AREA.

Counties.	Origin of Name.	Date of Form'tion	Area in Sq. M.
St. Mary's ¹	In honor of the Virgin Mary, the landing having been made on the Feast of the		
Kent² Anne Arundel³	Annunciation	1637 1642	372 281
Calvert*	After the family name of the	1650	425
Charles ⁵ Baltimore ⁶	proprietary After Charles, Lord Baltimore. From the Proprietary's Irish Barony (Celtic bilte mor;	1654 1658	222 451
Talbot ⁷	a. e., the large town) After Grace Talbot, daughter of George, first Lord Balti-	1659	656
Somerset ⁸	More	1661	286
Dorchester ⁹	of Lord Baltimore	1666	362
Cecil ¹⁰	After the forename of the sec-	1668	618
	ond Lord Baltimore	1674	360

'There is great difficulty in assigning exact dates to the erection of Countics in the early years of the Province, from the fact that considerable confusion exists between the county and the hundred, sherlifts heing commissioned for the latter as well as the former, and because Counties were erected some times by order in Council, proclamation or by Act of Assembly. A series of interesting historical maps has been prepared by Dr. Edward B. Mathews, Assistant State Geologist, which, when published, will shed considerable light on the subject.

A Commission was issued to James Baldridge as shoriff of St. Marvis

Mathews, Assistant State Geologist, which, when published, will shed considerable light on the subject.

A Commission was issued to James Baldridge as sheriff of St. Mary's county, June 29, 1637. (Archiv. of Md., 3.61), and the courts were put in 24 commission was issued to John Langford as sheriff of the Isle of Kent, February 9, 1637 (Archiv. 3:61), and on August 2, 1642, a commission was issued to John Langford as sheriff of the Isle of Kent, February 9, 1637 (Archiv. 3:61), and on August 2, 1642, a commission was issued to Giles Brent, for the county of Kent (Archiv. 3:105). County government was evidently organized in that year, as the expenses of the Assembly were assessed on the counties of St. Mary's and Kent.

Erected by Act of Assembly, 1650, cb. 8. Name changed to Providence by Act of 1654, ch. 17. Name restored in 1658.

Erected by order in Council July 3, 1654 (Archiv. 3:308). In October of the same year the name was changed to Patuxent under the Cromwell administration (Archiv. 1:341). Name restored, 1658.

Erected by order in Council, April 13, 1658 (Archiv. 3:341). An earlier Charles county was erected by order in Council, October 3, 1650, from part of the territory now included in St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's counties. This order was repealed by order of July 3, 1654, supra.

*Erected by order in Council. No full record, but writ of election was issued to sheriff Fabruary 18, 1661 (Archiv. 1:245 and 3:448).

*Erected by order in Council, August 22, 1666 (Archiv. 3:553).

*No record. Writ of election issued to sheriff February 18, 1661 (Archiv. 1:275).

*Erected by order in Council, August 22, 1666 (Archiv. 3:553).

*No record. Writ issued to sheriff February 16, 1668 (Archiv. 2:155).

*Erected by order in Council, August 22, 1666 (Archiv. 3:553).

*No record. Writ issued to sheriff February 16, 1668 (Archiv. 2:155).

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF COUNTIES, WITH DATE OF FORMATION AND AREA-Concluded.

Counties.	Origin of Name.	Date of Form'tion	Area in Sq. M.
Pr. George's ¹	After Prince George of Den-	100	400
	mark	1695	486
Queen'Anne's2	After Queen Anne of England.	1706	352
Worcester ³	After the Earl of Worcester	1742	475
Frederick ⁴	After Frederick, heir apparent.	1748	662
Caroline ⁵	After Lady Caroline Calvert,		
•	sister of the last Lord Bal-	4550	200
	timore	1773	320
Harford ⁶	After Henry Harford, last	4550	900
	proprietary	1773	388
Washington ⁷	After General Washington	1776	458
Montgomery ⁸	After General Montgomery	1776	490
Allegany ⁹	From Oolikhanna; i. e., beau-	1500	442
	tiful stream	1789	442
Carroll ¹⁰	After Charles Carroll of Car-	1836	437
	rollton	1830	451
Howard ¹¹	After Col. John Eager How-	1851	365
	ard, the elder	2002	300
Wicomico ¹²	After the river of that name,		
	from wicko, house, and		
	mekee, building; i. e., re-		
	ferring to Indian town on		365
	the banks	200.	660
Garrett ¹³	After John W. Garrett	1014	1 000

¹Erected by Act of 1695, Ch. 13.

²Erected by Act of 1706, Ch. 3.

^{*}Erected by Act of 1742, Ch. 14. An earlier Worcester was erected by order in Council in 1672 (Archiv. 5:56 and 108). The order of October 22, 1669, erected the territory which is now comprised in the State of Delaware into a county by the name of Durham and another unnamed. Neither Durham nor Worcester were ever represented in the Assembly.

Erected by Act of 1748, Ch. 15.

Erected by Act of 1773, November session, Ch. 6.

Erected by Act of 1773, November session, Ch. 10.

⁷⁻⁸ Erected by resolution of Constitutional Convention, September 6, 1776.

Erected by Act of 1789, Ch. 29.

¹⁰Erected by Acts of 1836, Ch. 19.

nErected by Article 8, Constitution of 1851. By Ch. 22 of the Acts of 1838, confirmed by Ch. 49 of 1839, "Howard District of Anne Arundel County" was erected. The administration was provided for by Chs. 55, 60, 98 and 125 of Acts of 1839.

¹² Erected by Article 13, Section 2, Constitution of 1867.

¹⁸ Erected by Act of 1872, Ch. 212.

PRESENT UNITED STATES SENATORS.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM	EXPIRES.
Isidor Rayner	Baltimore City		1911
John Walter Smith	Worcester County.		1915

PRESENT UNITED STATES CONGRESSMEN.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DISTRICT.	TERM	EXPIRES.
William H. Jackson	. Wicomico Con	unty 1st		1909
J. Fred. C. Talbott	. Baltimore Co	unty2nd		1909
Harry B. Wolf	.Baltimore Cit	y3rd		1909
John Gill, Jr	Baltimore Cit	y4th		1909
Sydney E. Mudd	. Charles Coun	ty5th		1909
George A. Pearre	Allegany Cou	ntv6th	 .	1909

CONGRESSMEN-ELECT.

NAME.	RESIDENCE. DIST. TERM EXPIRES.
J. Harry CovingtonD.	Talbot County 1st
J. Fred. C. TalbotD.	Baltimore County2nd1911
John Kronmiller R.	Baltimore City3rd1911
John Gill, Jr	Baltimore City 4th1911
Sydney E. MuddR.	Charles County5th
George A. PearreR.	Allegany County. 6th

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION AND DISTRICTS.

Maryland is entitled to six Representatives in the Congress of the United States, one for each of the Districts.

The boundaries of the Districts are as follows:

The First Congressional District is composed of Worcester, Somerset, Wicomico, Dorchester, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Kent and Cecil Counties.

The Second District is composed of Harford, Carroll and Baltimore Counties, and the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Baltimore City.

Third District is composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Twenty-Second Wards, and the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Precincts of the Eighteenth Ward of Baltimore City.

The Fourth District is composed of the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards, and the First, Second, Third and Twelfth Precincts of the Eighteenth Ward of Baltimore City.

The Fifth District is composed of the Tweuty-first, Twenty--third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Precincts of the Eighteenth Ward of Baltimore City, and St. Mary's Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel and Howard Counties.

The Sixth District is composed of Allegany, Garrett, Washington, Frederick and Montgomery Counties.

(Code, P. G. L., Sup. Art. 33, Secs. 145-150, as amended by Act of 1902, Ch. 136.)

State Government, 1908=1909.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT-Annapolis.

(All Terms Expire 1912.) NAME. POSTOFFICE. Austiu L. Crothers.....Annapolis Secretary of State. N. Winslow Williams......Baltimore Chief Clerk, Carl Hardy.....Annapolis Private Secretary, Emerson R. Crothers......Annapolis Stenographer, Clarence C. Dorsey......Annapolis Messenger, Samuel W. Brooks......Annapolis The Governor is elected by the people for a term of four years from the second Wednesday in January next ensuing his election (Constitution, Art. 2, Sec. 2); the Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, to hold office during the term of the Governor; all other officers are appointed by the Governor and hold office during his pleasure. BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. Governor. Austin L. Crothers......Annapolis State Treasurer, Comptroller, Joshua W. Hering......Westminster Secretary to Board. GOVERNOR'S STAFF. (All Terms Expire 1912.) Commander-in-Chief. Austin L. Crothers, Governor......Annapolis Major General Henry M. Warfield......Baltimore Quartermaster General, George F. Randolph.....Baltimore Chief of Ordnance. Charles A. Webb......Baltimore Judge Advocate General. J. Charles Linthicum.....Baltimore Inspector General, Arthur P. Gorman....Laurel Surgeon General, Dr. A. D. McConachie.....Baltimore Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, Harry M. Hutton.....Baltimore

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
Colonels,	
Thomas J. Ewell	
John Keating	Cumberland
Israel M. Parr, Jr	Baltimore
Spaulding L. Jenkins	Baltimore
Charles W. Fields	Baltimore
Charles H. Conley	Adamstown
Charles T. Leviness, Jr	Baltimore
W. W. Cator	Baltimore
Jerome H. Joyce	Baltimore
Vacancy.	

The Governor appoints one Quartermaster General, one chief of Ordnance, one Inspector General, one Surgeon General, one Judge Advocate General, all with the rank of Brigadier General; and ten aides with the rank of Colonel. The Assistant General is appointed by the Adjutant General (Ch. 103, 1908).

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

COURT OF APPEALS-Annapolis.

Terms—Second Monday in Janua Monday in October.	ary, first Monday in	April and first
NAME. Chief Judge, A. Hunter Boyd	POSTOFFICECumberlaud	TERM EXPIRES
Associate Judges, W. Laird Henry James A. Pearce. Nicholas Charles Burke. William H. Thomas. Glenn H. Worthington. John P. Briscoe. Samuel D. Schmucker.	Cambridge Chestertown Towson Westminster Frederick	
Court Reporter, William T. Brantly	В	altimore.
Clerk of the Court, Caleb C. Magruder	υυ	pper Marlboro.
Deputy Clerk, Luther H. Gadd		
Clerks, James G. Thompson R. Lee Waller Thomas N. Magruder		alisbury.
Court Crier, John Whittington		nnapolis.
Court Collector, J. Frank Smith	s	cotland.
Stenographer, Maurice Ogle	C	croome.

CIRCUIT COURTS—FIRST CIRCUIT.

Composed of the Counties of Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester and Wicomico.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
W. Laird Henry, Chief Judg	geCambridge	1909
Robley D. Jones	Easton	

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Composed of the Counties of Caroline, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Kent and Cecil.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
James A. Pearcc, Chief Judge.	Chestertown	1912
Philemon B. Hopper	Centreville	

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Composed of the Counties of Baltimore and Harford.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
N. C. Burke, Chief Judge	Towson	1920
Frank I. Duncan	Towson	
George L. Van Bibber	Bel Air	1918

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Composed of the Counties of Allegany, Washington and Garrett.

NAME.		POSTOFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
A. Hunter	Boyd, Chief Judge.	.Cumberland	1909
Robert R.	Henderson	.Cumberland	1918
Martin L.	Keedy	. Hagerstown	1918

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Composed of the Counties of Carroll, Howard and Anne Arundel.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Wm. H. Thomas, Chief Judge.	Westminster	1922
William H. Firsythe, Jr	Ellicott City	1909
James R. Brashears	.Annapolis	1909

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Composed of the Counties of Frederick and Montgomery.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
G. H. Worthington, Chief Judge.	.Frederick	1909
James B. Henderson	Rockville	
John C. Motter	Frederick	1912

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Composed of the Counties of Prince George's, Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
John P. Briscoe, Chief	JudgePrince Frederick	1922
George C. Merrick	Upper Marlboro	1912
B. Harris Camalier	Leonardtown	1909

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

But one judge in this circuit. Composed of Baltimore city.,

NAME.	POSTOFFICE. TERM	EXPIRES.
Saml. D. Schmucker, Ch. Judge.	Baltimore	1913

SUPREME BENCH OF BALTIMORE CITY.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Henry D. Harlan, Chief Judge.	Baltimore	1920
Daniel Giraud Wright	Baltimore	1918
John J. Dobler	Baltimore	
Henry Stockbridge, Jr	Baltimore	1911
George M. Sharp	Baltimore	
Charles W. Heuisler	Baltimore	
Conway W. Sams	Baltimore	
James P. Gorter	Baltimore	
Alfred S. Niles	Baltimore	1922
Thomas Ireland Elliott	Baltimore	1921

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE—Annapolis.

· NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
Comptroller, ·	
Joshua W. Hering	. Westminster.
Chief Clerk,	
Harry J. Hopkins	.Annapolis.
Assistant Clerks,	•
Benjamin P. Butler	.Towson.
Louis S. Clayton	.Annapolis.
Milton L. Tull	.Kingston.
Raymond C. Reik	. Baltimore.
Jaunette B. Dryden	.Snow Hill.
Stenographer,	*
Thomas A. Murray	. Baltimore.
Messenger,	
Philip Beall	. Annapolis.

The Comptroller is elected by the people for a term of two years from the third Monday in January next ensuing his election, and appoints all officers in his office.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE—Annapolis.

NAME.

POSTOFFICE.

State Treasurer.

Chief Clerk.

John Z. Bayless......Glenville.

Assistant Clerks,

George Y. Everhart......Dickeyville.

Stenographer,

W. Worthington Hopkins.....Belair.

The State Treasurer is elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years and appoints all officers in his office.

STATE TAX COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE-Annapolis.

NAME.

POSTOFFICE.

State Tax Commissioner,

Chief Clerk,

Assistant Clerks.

Maurice J. Clagett ... Linden.
George H. Hager ... Hagerstown.
Scott L. Heffinger ... Relay.

Stenographer,

Alfred E. Leffler......Anuapolis.

The State Tax Commissioner is appointed by the Board of Public Works for a term of four years from the date of his qualification, and appoints all officers in his office. (Ch. 178, 1878.)

STATE AUDITOR-Elkton.

NAME.

POSTOFFICE.

State Auditor,

George R. Ash......Elkton.

The State Auditor is appointed by the Board of Public Works for a term of two years from the date of his qualification. (Ch. 257, 1902.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION-Annapolis.

OFFICE OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT-Annapolis,

NAME.

POSTOFFICE.

State Superintendent of Education,

M. Bates Stephens......Denton.

Assistant Superintendent,

B. K. Purdum......Annapolis.

Stenographer,

Miss Elizabeth Schaefer......Annapolis.

* STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.
President, TERM EXPIRES. Gov. Austin L. Crothers, ex officio
NAME, POSTOFFICE. TERM EXPIRES.
Secretary,
M. Bates StephensDenton1910
State Board,
Rufus K. Wood. Sparrows Point. 1910 Thomas H. Lewis Westminster. 1910
Robert C. ColeBaltimore City1912
William S. PowellEllicott City1912
Clayton PurnellFrostburg
Zadoc P. WhartouStockton1914
Principal of State Normal School, George W. WardBaltimore City.
Principal of State Normal School No. 2,
E. D. MurdaughFrostburg.
Principal Washingtou College Normal Department, James W. Cain
Board of Education of Baltimore City,
James II. Vau SickleSuperintendent.
Henry A. WiseAssist. Superintendent
John E. McCahanAssist. Superintendent
Henry S. West
County Superintendents—Appointed by County School Commissioners.
A. C. WillisonAllegany CountyCumberland. Samuel GaruerAnne Arundel CoAnnapolis.
Albert S. CookBaltimore CountyTowson.
J. T. Heshner, Asst.Baltimore CountyTowson.
J. Briscoe Buntiug.Calvert CountyPrince Frederick
Edward M. Noble. Caroline CountyDeuton.
S. SimpsonCarroll CountyWestminster. George BiddleCeeil CountyElkton.
Michael R. StoneCharles CountyLa Plata.
Wm. P. BeckwithDorchester CountyCambridge.
John T. WhiteFrederick CountyFrederick.
S. N. Young, Asst. Frederick County. Frederick. Ed. A. Browning. Garrett County. Oakland.
Charles T. WrightHarford CountyBelair.
W. C. PhillipsHoward CountyEllicott City.
Milton MelvinKent CountyChestertown.
Earle B. WoodMontgomery County.Rockville.
Frederick SasserP. George's CountyUpper Marlboro. B. J. GrimesQ. Anne's CountyCentreville.
George W. JoySt. Mary's CountyLeonardtown.
Wm. H. DashiellSomerset CountyPrincess Anne.
Nicholas OremTalbot CountyEaston.
John P. FocklerWashington County. Hagerstown. W. J. HollowayWicomico CountySalisbury.
E W. McMasterWorcester CountyPoeomoke City.
The Covernor with the congent of the Coverts and the Covernor with the congent of the Covernor with the Covernor with the Covernor with the congent of the Covernor with the c

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints the Superintendent of Public Education for a term of four years from the first Monday in May (Ch. 466, 1902). The Superintendent appoints all officers in his office.

The State Board of Education is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, as follows: Two biennially for a term of

six years from the first Monday in May next ensuing their appointment (Ch. 584, 1904). Two of the six appointed must be chosen from the political party which at the last election for Governor received next to the highest number of votes. Those six members, together with the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Education, constitute the State Board of Education.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE-Annapolis.

(All Terms Expire 1912.)

NAME. Adjutant General.

POSTOFFICE.

Henry M. Warfield, Major General.....Baltimore.

Assistant Adjutant General,

Harry M. Hntton, Colonel......Baltimore.

Assistant to Acting Quartermaster General,

John C. Marshall, Captain......Baltimore.

Officer Designated by the War Department,

Wm. Baird, Captain U. S. A. (retired)... Annapolis.

Benjamin C. Gott......Annapolis.

Stenographer,

Miss Frances B. Wells......Annapolis.

The Adjutant General is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and holds office during the term of the Governor. (Const., Art. 9, Sec. 2.)

The designation of an officer of the United States Army for duty in connection with the State Militia, is made by the War Department under an Act of Congress providing that any State having a regularly organized militia conforming to the Act of Congress, may, through its Governor, request the designation. The Assistant Adjntant General and the Acting Quartermaster General are appointed and commissioned by the Governor upon the recommendation of the Adjutant General. (Ch. 103, 1908.) The Adjutant General makes all other appointments.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS-Annapolis.

(All Terms Expire 1912.)

NAME. POSTOFFICE

Charles W. Hasinp......Savage.

Assistant Superintendent,

John R. Snllivan......Annapolis.

Assistant to Governor's Mansion,

stant to Governor's Mansion, • Ernest Duvall......Annapolis.

Chief Engineer and Electrician,

Robert F. Ellers......Annapolis.

Day Watchmen,

Superintendent,

Arthur B. Burbage......Annapolis. William B. McCready......Annapolis. Arthur C. Peoples. Annapolis. George W. Williams. Annapolis.

NAME.	POSTOFFIC
Night Watchmen, Carl Brauns John R. Arnold	Annapolis.
Carpenter, William G. Higgins	
Firemen, Thomas F. Munday Frank Stinchcomb	Annanolis
Coal Passers, Edward H. Dunker Michael Hogan	Annanolis
Janitors,	
John Tarbuton. George W. Saffield. Isaiah Harridy. John Cornish.	Annapolis.
Charwomen, Annie M. Trott. Mollie Miller. Matilda Hubbard. Laure Carr. Alice Cutchicy. Eliza Cannan. Rose White. Julia B. Anderson.	

The Superintendent and all officers in his department are appointed by the Governor. (Ch. $551,\,1906.$)

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE-Annapolis.

(All Terms Expire 1912.)

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
Commissioner,	· ·
Thomas A. Smith	Ridgeley.
Chief Clerk,	
John F. O'Malley	Elk Ridge.
Assistant Clerks,	
Arthur Trader Jerome T. Hayman	Salisbnry.
Index Clerks,	
Isaac S. Nntwell	Annapolis.
Delphos Pricc	Elkton.
Special Index Clerk,	
Joshua D. Warfield	Brookville

The Commissioner of the Land Office is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, to hold office during the term of the Governor. The Commissioner appoints all officers in his office. (Constitution, Art. 7, Sec. 4.)

STATE LIBRARY-Annapolis.

(All Terms Expire 1912.)

NAME.

POSTOFFICE.

State Librarian,

Miss Lynn M. Shaffer.....Baltimore.

Custodian of Works of Reference,

Mrs. Alice Tate Williams......Annapolis.

Indexer and Cataloguer,

Edward G. Kenly......Annapolis.

The State Librarian is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, to hold office during the term of the Governor (Constitution, Art. 7, Sec. 3); the Custodian of Works and Reference is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of two years (Ch. 50, 1906); the Indexer and Cataloguer is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Library Committee, for a term of two years (Ch. 271, 1900).

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

(Terms Expire 1910.)

NAME.

POSTOFFICE.

Governor appoints four, two of whom shall be women, who with the State Librarian, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Librarian of Enoch Pratt Free Library, constitute the Commission. Term two years. (Ch. 247, 1902.)

FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.		EXPIRES.
Joseph B. Perkins	Towson		1910
Tohn C. Mills	Cambridge	.	
Edward W. Mealey	Hagerstown		1912
Vacancy			1910
Edmund D. Murbach		• • • • • •	1912

Governor appoints five members, two for five years, one for three years, one for two years and for one year from 1902, and as these terms expire a successor is appointed for five years. (Ch. 367, 1902.)

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

NAMES.			POS'	TOFFICE.
James M.	Munroe	: 5th Dist	1910	Annapolis
JULI HUD	ert	3rd Dist	1910.	Baltimore
David Sei	pert	6th Dist	1912	Clearenring
w. Lee Ca	arey	lst Dist	. 1912	Rarlin
Unaries A	. Councilman	2nd Dist.	1914	Glyndon
Robert Cr	ain	4th Dist	1914	Baltimore.

Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints six members; two biennially for a term of six years from the first day in February, who with the Governor, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Delegates constitute the Board. (P. G. L., Art. 77, Sec. 173.)

BLIND, MARYLAND WORKSHOP FOR.

(All Terms Expire 1910.)

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
John R. Cary Md. School for	r Blind . Baltimore.
J. Walter Oster Md. School for	Blind Baltimore.
Bennett SteeleGovernor	Chesapeake City.
James T. O'NeillGovernor Arthur G. BarrettGovernor	Baltimore.
mui d. DarrettGovernor	Baitimore.

Board consists of five Trustees, three appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and two elected by the Directors of the Maryland School for the Blind. Term two years from appointment.

BARBER EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD OF.

(Terms Expire 1910.)

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	P
NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
Frank_ Schulte	Baltimore
John P. Wagner	Baltimore
A. C. Hoffman	Raltimore

Governor appoints three for two years from appointment, one master barber and two journeyman barbers. (Ch. 226, 1904.)

CLAIMS, AGENT TO COLLECT.

NAME.		POSTOFFICE.
Gustav W.	Ridgeley	Baltimore.

The Governor appoints an Agent to collect the Maryland claims against the Government growing out of the furnishing and equipping of troops for the Spanish-American War. No term. (Ch. 443, 1900.)

CLAIMS, AGENT TO COLLECT.

The Governor appoints an Agent to collect the general claims of the State against the Government. (Ch. 296, 1900.)

DENTAL EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD OF.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Dr. Frederick F. Drew	Baltimore	1910
Dr. W. W. Dunbracco	Baltimore	1910
Dr. M. Gist Sykes	Ellicott City	1912
Dr. P. Ernest Sasscer	La Plata	1912
Dr. T. B. Moore	Rising Sun	1914
Dr. H. A. Wilson	Baltimore	1914

Governor appoints six; two biennially for a term of six years from the first Monday in May, from a list of nine practising dentists furnished by the Maryland State Dental Association. (P. G. L., Art. 32, Sec. 2.)

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM, BOARD OF VISITORS.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
John Black, President	Baltimore City.
Spencer C. Jones, Vice-President	
H. Clay Naill, Secretary	
Henry Williams	
Alexander D. Irwin	
F. Snoden Hill	Upper Marlboro.
Bernard C. Steiner	Baltimore City.
I. T. Costen	
W. T. P. Turpin	
William G. Baker	
Francis V. King	
Charles E. Trail	
Albert Jones	Mt. Airy.
T. J. C. Williams	
Arthur Potts	
George W. Moore	
Steiner Schley	
James McNabb	
Palmer Tennant	
Mortimer D. Craspter	
John W. Bromwell,	Mt. Airy.
J. Tyler Gray	Baltimore City.
William B. Mobley	Catonsville.
George R. Dennis	Frederick.
John K. Shaw, Jr	
Jesse O. Snyder	Hagerstown.
Lloyd Lowndes, Jr	
Upton B. Brooke	
Sterling Galt	
,	

Board consists of 30 members. Governor appoints to fill vacancies only. No term. (Ch. 247, 1867.)

BOARD OF EXAMINERS AND SUPERVISORS. (Electrical Commission.)

Room 512 Uniou Trust Building, Baltimore.

(All Terms Expire May, 1910.)

NAME.

Joseph B. Dreisch, for Electrical Contractors' Associatiou. Baltimore G. R. Holmes, for Electrical Contractors' Association... Baltimore Arthur B. James, for Association of Fire Underwriters. Baltimore Gwynn E. Painter, for Chief of Electrical Department. Baltimore J. Frank Eline, Journeyman Electrician... Baltimore

The Board consists of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of two years, as follows: Two from nominations made by the Electrical Contractors' Association; one from nominations made by the Chief of the Municipal Electrical Inspectors of Baltimore; one from nominations made by the Association of Fire Underwriters of Baltimore City, and one a journeyman electrician. (Ch. 244, 1906.)

EXAMINERS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

(Terms Expire, Two in April, 1909; Two in April, 1910, iu Order Named.)

NAME.	POSTOFFIC
F. G. Boyce, JrAccountant	Baltimore
John A. Tompkins, Attorney	Baltimore
Walter I. Dawkins. Attorney	Baltimore
Charles O. HallAccountant	Baltimore.

The Governor appoints four as follows. Two shall be certified accountants and two practicing attorneys; one accountant aud one attorney to be appointed annually for a term of two years. (Ch. 719, 1900.)

FEEBLE-MINDED, BOARD OF VISITORS OF ASYLUM AND AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR.

Institution at Owings Mills, Baltimore County.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
Julius H. Wayman	Baltimore City.
neary Klug	Baltimore City
Lemuel T. Appoid	Baltimore City
Thomas Hill	Howardville
H. Baynard Whiteley	Catonsville
Denjamin Bissell	Rel Air
Dr. Charles H. Hill	Arlington
J. Clarence Lane	Hagerstown
Herman Stump	Belair
Milton G. Urner	. Frederick
Edward E. Goslin	Federalshurg
William H. H. Campbell	Raltimore City
C. Lyon Rogers, Jr	. Mt Wilson
Thomas J. Ewell	Walhrook
Joshua W. Hering	Westmington
John S. Biddison	Gardenville
William D. Corse	Gardenville.

Board consists of seventeen members. Governor appoints to fill vacancies only. (Ch. 183, 1888.)

FARMERS' INSTITUTES, DEPARTMENT OF.

Address, Prof. W. L. Amoss, Director, Benson, Md., for information.

FIFTH REGIMENT ARMORY, BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

NAME.

POSTOFFICE.

Ex-officio Members,

The Board consists of the Governor, Comptroller, Treasnrer, Attorney General, Adjutant General, Colonel and three Majors of the Fifth Regiment, M. N. G., and three citizens appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. (Ch. 459, 1898.)

FIRE MARSHAL, STATE.

507 Union Trust Building, Baltimore.

(Term Expires 1910.)

NAME. Fire Marshal. POSTOFFICE.

Assistant,

Charles E. Hering......Westminster.

The Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints one for a term of two years from the first Monday in May next ensuing his appointment. The Fire Marshal appoints his assistant. (Ch. 248, 1894.)

FISH COMMISSIONERS.

NAME.

POSTOFFICE.

Samuel J. Twilley.. For Eastern Shore.. Pocomoke City. John H. Wade.....For Western Shore.. Boonsboro.

The Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints two for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. One for the Eastern Shore and one for the Western Shore. (P. G. L., Art. 39, Sec. 90.)

FORESTRY, STATE BOARD OF.

NAME.

POSTOFFICE.

Ex-officio Members.

The Board consists of the Governor, Comptroller, President of Johns Hopkins University, President of Maryland Agricultural College, State Geologist and two members appointed by the Governor for a term of two years. One of those appointed by the Governor shall be a practical lumberman and one known to interested in the advancement of forestry. (Ch. 294, 1906.)

GAME WARDEN STATE.

(Term Expires 1910.)

NAME.

POSTOFFICE.

State Game Warden, Horace F. Harmonson.....Berlin.

Governor appoints one for a term of two years from April 10th. (Ch. 364, 1904.)

GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY.

NAME.

POSTOFFICE.

Governor Austin L. Crothers.......Annapolis. Comptroller Joshua W. Hering.....Westminster. Pres. Ira Remsen, Johns H. Univ., Ex. Of.Baltimore. Pres. R. W. Silvester, Md. Agri. Col., Sec.College Park.

State Geologist,

William Bullock Clark, Supt. of Survey...Baltimore.

Division of Geology,

E. B. Mathews, A. Supt. & Chief of Div...Baltimore. Charles K. Swartz, Assistant.....Baltimore. Edward W. Berry, Assistant.....Baltimore.

Division of Highways,

W. W. Crosby, Eng. and Chief of Div. ..Baltimore. Edward F. Ruggles, AssistantBaltimore. L. N. Mackall, Assistant Baltimore. E. D. Digges, Assistant Baltimore.

The Commission consists of the Governor, Comptroller, President of the Maryland Agricultural College and President of the Johns Hopkins University, who appoint a Geologist of established reputation. (Ch. 51, 1896.) (Ch. 434, 1898.) (Ch. 225, 1904.)

The State Geological and Economic Survey is established for the purpose of examining the geological functions and mineral resources

of the State of Maryland with reference to their economic products. and for the preparation of reports and maps illustrating the character and distribution of the mineral resources. The Survey also maintains a Highway Division under special Acts of the General Assembly. It likewise carries on work in hydrography, forestry, terrestrial magnetism, and the mapping of the agricultural soils in co-operation with the National Government. The most important feature of this joint work is the preparation and publication of a topographic map of the State on the scale of 1 mile to 1 inch.

The Public Highway, known as State Road No. 1, between the cities of Baltimore and Washington, is being constructed under the supervision of this Commission according to the provisions of Chapter 312, Acts of 1906.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, STATE-College Park, Md.

NAME. POSTOFFICE.

State Entomologist,
Prof. Thomas B. Symons. College Park.

State Pathologist,
Prof. J. B. S. Norton. College Park.

State Horticulturist,
Prof. C. L. Close. College Park.

The State Horticultural Department is an adjunct of the Maryland Agricultural College, and has charge of the suppression and eradication of all plant diseases and insect pests.

The Department consists of a State Entomologist, a State Pathologist and a State Horticulturist, who shall be respectively the Professor of Entomology, the Professor of Pathology and the Professor of Horticulture of the Maryland Agricultural College. (Ch. 289, 1898.)

HEALTH, STATE BOARD OF.

No. 10 South Street, Baltimore.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Dr. William H. Welsh	Baltimore	1910
Dr. Lewis A. Griffith		
Dr. Howard Brattan		
D. H. Thomas, Jr., Engineer	Baltimore	

Dr. Marshall L. Price, Secretary, 10 South Street, Baltimore.

The Board consists of the Attorney General, Health Commissioner of Baltimore, a Secretary appointed by the Board and four members appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, two bienially for a term of four years from the first day in January. Of those appointed by the Governor, three shall be physicians and one a Civil Engineer. (P. G. L., Art. 43, Sec. 1.)

HOME AND INFIRMARY OF WESTERN MARYLAND, CUMBERLAND. Directors,

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
James W. Thomas	Cumberland	1910
Robert Shriver	Cumberland	1910
James A. Milholland	Cumberland	1910
Matthew H. Sloan	Cumberland	1910
George A. Rinehart	Cumberland	1910
Vacancy.		
Vacancy.		

Governor appoints seven for a term of two years from 1st Monday in May. (Ch. 319, 1892.)

HORSESHOERS, EXAMINERS OF.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Harvey O. Baker, Journeyman.	Baltimore	1909
Henry Kershaw, Master	Baltimore	
Harry Twist, Journeyman	Baltimore	1910
Vacancy-Veterinarian		
Timothy Walsh	.Baltimore	1912

The Board consists of five members appointed by the Governor for four years from the date of their appointment. One shall be a veterinarian, two master horseshoers and two journeyman horseshoers. (Ch. 491, 1898.)

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES OF MARYLAND, BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Charles H. Conley	\dots Adamstown \dots	1910
Samuel C. Rowland		
Jacob Epstein	Baltimore	$\dots \dots 1912$
Thomas B. Gresham	Baltimore	$\dots 1912$
Charles M. Ellis		
Vacancy		1914

Governor, with consent of Senate appoints two biennially for a term of six years from 1st Monday in May. (Ch. 429, 1906.)

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Located at Jessups, Md.

Ex-officio Members.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Governor Austin L. Crother	sAnnapolis	1912
Comptroller Joshua W. Her		
Treasurer Murray Vandive		
Atty. Gen. Isaac Lobe Stra	usBaltimore	

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Ignatius Dorsey	New Market	1910
John R. Pattison	Camhridge	1010
Clarence Cottman	Jessnps	1010
Charles A. Wells	Hvattsville	1019
John O. Stearns	Whiteford	1019
Richard H. Collins	Chestertown	1019
George E. Nicholson	Olnev	1014
Thomas M. Purnell	Berlin	1014
Harvey H. Mackey	Fair Hill	1914

The Board consists of the Governor, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General and nine members appointed by the Governor; three biennially for a term of six years from the first day in May. (P. G. L., Art. 27, Sec. 463.)

HOUSE OF REFORMATION, BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Institution at Cheltenham, Prince George's County.

(Terms Expire 1909.)

Governor appoints two annually in the month of February. (P. G. L., Art. 27, Sec. 490.)

HOUSE OF REFUGE, FEMALE, BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Institution, Baker and Carey Streets, Baltimore.

(All Terms Expire 1910.)

NAME.	POSTOFFICE
William S. Forwood, Jr	Belair.
John S. Rogers	Ellicott City
William M. Abbott	Annapolis
J. F. H. Gorsuch	Fork
William B. Baker	Aherdeen
William B. Davis	Cecilton
Five vacancies	

Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints ten biennially in the month of January, all of whom shall be residents of the counties. (P. G. L., Art. 27, Sec. 530.)

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR COLORED GIRLS, BOARD OF MANAGERS. Located at Melvale, Md.

(All Terms Expire 1910.)

NAME. POSTOFFICE.

John S. Hayes. Baltimore.

Clifton E. Krebs. Baltimore.

Governor appoints two for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 27, Sec. 535.)

INDUSTRIAL BUREAU.

100 Equitable Building, Baltimore.

(Terms Expire 1912.)

(Zerma z-p	/
NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
Chief of Bureau, Charles J. Fox	Orangeville.
Assistant, C. Francis Baughman	Frederick.
Clerk,	
Frank Armiger	Baltimore.
Stenographers,	
Miss Jennie V. Kenney	Baltimore.
Inspectors,	
Michael T. Lindsay	.Baltimore County.
Mack Herzog	Baltimore County.
Edwin Forest	.Baltimore County.
Hammond Dorsey	.Howard County.
George S. Mann	.Baltimore County.
John P. Evans	.Cecil County.
William H. Hohn	.Cecil County.
Mrs. Mary A. Richardson	

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Information is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. The Chief appoints all clerks and employes in the Bureau. (Ch. 29, 1892.)

The Chief of the Bureau appoints the two Inspectors, whose duties are to inspect the tenements, dwelling houses, factories, workshops, together with other duties prescribed by the Chief of Bureau. (Ch. 101, 1902.)

This Bureau is charged with the duty of collecting and classifying information relating to the industrial interests of the State and the needs of the same, and with the annual publication of the data so obtained.

This Bureau is also charged with the duty of superintending the proper execution of the provisions of the Dorton Child Labor Law. (Ch. 192, 1906.)

INSANE, MARYLAND HOSPITAL FOR, BOARD OF MANAGERS. Catonsville.

NAME.		
John W. Rennehan	Maddox	1910
Lawrason Riggs	Baltimore	1910
Thornton Rollins	Baltimore	1910
J. Charles Macgill	Catonsville	1912
William H. Gorman	Catonsville	1912
Robert Taylor	Catonsville	1912
Henry Vinsinger	Elkton	1914
Arthur D. Foster	Baltimore	1914
George Warfield	Baltimore	
George marnerarini	Daronnor	

Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints nine; three biennially for a term of six years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 44, Sec. 1.)

INSANE, SPRINGFIELD STATE HOSPITAL, BOARD OF MAN-AGERS. Sykesville.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Frank Brown.	Baltimore	1010
William H. Forsythe	Ellicoff City	1010
John O. Wadlow	Freedom	1019
John Hubner	Catonsville	1912
William S. Evaus Johnzie E. Beasman	Svkesville	

The Board consists of the Governor, Comptroller, Treasurer, exofficio members, and six others appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate; two biennially for a term of six years from the first day in May. (P. G. L., Art. 44, Sec. 16.)

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

508 Union Trust Building, Baltimore.

(Term Expires Dec., 1909)

	(Term Expires Dec., 1909.
NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
Commissioner,	
Benjamin F. Cr	onseCarroll County.
Deputy Commissione	er,
James E. Green	Baltimore County.
Examiner,	
Ira E. Crouse	Carroll County.
Actuary,	
Clayton C. Hall	lBaltimore City.
Counsel,	
Arthur D. Foste	erBaltimore City.
Clerks,	
S. Frank Miles.	Somerset County.
Wilson L. Conde	onCecil County.
Stenographer,	
	can, JrBaltimore County.
Messenger,	
	Baltimore County.
The Insurance Con	mmissioner is appointed by the Board of Pub
works for a term o	f four years from his qualification. The Co
missioner appoints a	Il officers in his department (Ch 700 1000)

lic mappoints all officers in his department. (Ch. 700, 1900.)

IMMIGRATION, BUREAU OF.

11 East Lexington Street, Baltimore.

(All Terms Exp	oire 1910.)
NAME.	POSTOFFICE
Superintendent,	
W. Frank Hines	Baltimore.
Presideut,	
Maximus Whitehill	Unionville
Commissioner,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
J. Boon Dukes	Donton

NAME. POSTOFFICE.

Secretary,
A. F. Trappe. Baltimore.

Stenographer,
A. N. Reinhart. Baltimore.

Clerk,
James T. Shallcross. Sassafras.

The Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints a President, a State Superintendent and a Commissioner of Immigration, for the term of two years from the first Monday in May. The Bureau appoints all other officers. (Ch. 382, 1908.)

The Bureau of Immigration is established for the purpose of encouraging beneficial immigration to the State. It is required to prepare and distribute maps, pamphlets and other printed matter pertaining to the resources of the State and the shipping and marketing facilities, an annual report of which is made to the Governor.

LUNACY COMMISSION, STATE.

819 North Charles Street, Baltimore.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Dr. Hugh H. Young	Baltimore	1909
Dr. R. Markley Black	Charleston	1910
Dr. John D. Blake		
Dr. Henry M. Hurd	Baltimore	1912

Dr. George J. Preston, Secretary, 819 N. Charles St., Baltimorc.

The Commission consists of the Attorncy General and four members appointed by the Governor; one annually for a term of four years from the first Monday in May. Three of those appointed shall be resideuts of Baltimore City, two of whom shall be physicians. (P. G. L., Art. 59, Secs. 13, 14, 15.)

The State Lunacy Commission has supervision over all institutions, public, corporate or private, in which insane persons are detained. The Secretary at the Commission, or one member thereof, is required at least once every six months to visit all institutions in the State, including almshouses, jails, etc., where the insane are kept. This Commission makes an annual report to the Governor in the month of December.

LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD.

506 Union Trust Building, Baltimore.

(All Terms Expire, 1910.)

NAME.

POSTOFFICE.

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints three for a term of two years, from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 58.)

The State Livestock Sanitary Board is charged with the dnties of protecting the health of domestic animals from contagions and infectious diseases, and to maintain and enforce such quarantine, sanitary or other regulations as it may deem necessary.

MARYLAND SCHOOL FOR BOYS, BOARD OF MANAGERS. (All Terms Expire Feb., 1909.)

NAME. POSTOFFICE.
Randolph Barton.....Baltimore.
Vacancy.
Vacancy.
Vacancy.

Governor appoints four annually in the month of February. (P. G. L., Art. 27, Sec. 511.)

MINE INSPECTOR FOR GARRETT AND ALLEGANY COUNTIES.

Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints one for two years from the date of his appointment. (Ch. 124, 1902.)

MEDICAL EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD OF.

The practice of medicine in Maryland is regulated and applicants are examined by two Boards of Medical Examiners, each composed of eight members and appointed as follows: One Board by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, and one Board by the Maryland State Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Maryland. (P. G. L., Art. 43, Sec. 79.)

The Board representing the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty may be addressed at 847 Hamilton Terrace, Baltimore, Md., M. C. Noyes, Librarian.

The Board representing the Maryland State Homeopathic Medical Society may be addressed at 1122 N. Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.

NURSES, STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Miss Georgianna C. Ross	Baltimore	1909
Miss Emma J. Daly	Baltimore	1909
Miss Nannie J. Lackland	Baltimore	1910
Miss Mary C. Packard	Baltimore	1910
Miss Nannie J. Lackland	Baltimore	1910

The Governor appoints five members of this Board from a list of twelve members furnished by the Maryland State Association of Graduate Nurses, one for one year, two for two years and two for three years, and as these terms expire a successor is appointed from a list of five names, furnished the Governor as above, for a term of three years. All vacancies are filled by the Governor. (Ch. 172, 1904.)

It is the duty of this Board to examine all applicants for registration as "Registered Nurse," and if found competent, to issue the proper certificate.

OYSTER INSPECTORS.

(All Terms Expire in 1910.)

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
John Thomas Brady	Baltimore.
John W. Ringrose	Baltimore.
Charles Dobson	Baltimore.
Alexander Robertson	Baltimore.
John H. Branzell	
Philemon Geoghegan	Cambridge.
Christopher Sterling	Crisfield.
George Ward	Nanticoke.

The Governor, at each session of the General Assembly, appoints four for the City of Baltimore, one for Cambridge, one for Annapolis, one for Oxford, one for Crisfield and one for Nanticoke. (Ch. 188, 1906.)

PENITENTIARY, BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Charles T. Crane	Pikesville	
J. Hough Cottman	Baltimore	$\dots 1912$
George H. Porter	Baltimore	1912
Frank A. Furst	Baltimore	
John H. Kimble	Port Deposit	1914

The Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints six, two biennially for six years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 27, Sec. 389.)

PHARMACY, STATE BOARD OF.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Ephraim Bacon	Baltimore	1910
John A. Davis		
Dr. Louis Schulze	Baltimore	
William C. Powell	Snow Hill	1912
H. Lionel Meredith	Hagerstown	1913

The Governor appoints five, one annually for a term of five years. Two shall be residents of Baltimore City and three residents of the counties. (Ch. 179, 1902.)

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

(Term Expire 1910.)

E.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE
John T. Daily	Towson.
Charles Stieff	Baltimore.
Robert D. Hopkins	Baltimore.
Aubrey Pearre	Baltimore.
Robert B. Dixon	

The Governor appoints five for two years from first Monday in May. (Ch. 35, 1908.)

ROAD COMMISSION, STATE.

Union Trust Building, Baltimore.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
John M. Tucker, Presider	itElkton.
Gov. Austin L. Crothers, o	ex officioAnnapolis.
Dr. Ira Remsen	Baltimore.
	Baltimore.
Francis C. Hutton	
Samuel M. Shoemaker	
J. Clarence Bowerman, Se	ecretary, Union Trust Building, Balto

Governor appoints three and designates two from the Maryland Geological and Economic Survey. (Ch. 141, 1908.)

AUXILIARY ROAD COMMISSION. Cecil County.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
J. Polk Steele	Chesapeake City.
Albert T. McCreary	Fair Hill.
Charles W. Simpers	North East.
Alfred B. McVey	Pleasant Hill.
Ch. 738, 1908.)	

SHELL FISH COMMISSION.

SHELL FISH	H COMMISSION.
NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
President.	
Walter J. Mitchell	Charles County.
Treasurer,	
Benjamin K. Green	Somerset County.
Secretary,	
Caswell Grave	Baltimore County.
Hydrographic Engineers,	
Swepson Earle Thomas H. Grave, First Ass H. A. Marston, Second Assis	
Chief Clerk,	
Daniel Carroll of P., First A Samuel A. Harper, Second A	

The Shell Fish Commission is appointed by the Board of Public Works for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. One must be a resident of one of the tidewater counties of the Eastern Shore, one a resident of one of the tidewater counties of the Western Shore and one a resident of Baltimore City. The Commission appoints all officers in the office. (Ch. 711, 1906.)

Upon the request of the Governor of Maryland and under the authority of an Act of Congress, the Secretary of the Department of

Commerce and Labor designated the following officers to co-operate with the Maryland Shell Fish Commission:

U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, .

Dr. H. F. Moore.

SIDE PATH COMMISSION.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
James P. Curley	Laurel	1909
Vacancy.		
Vacancy.		
Vacancy.	•	
Vacancy.		

The Governor appoints five, one annually for a term of five years. (Ch. 658, 1900.)

STATE AID AND CHARITIES, BOARD OF.

(All Terms Expire 1910.)

NAME. POSTOFFICE.

B. Abner Betts, President. Chewsville.
Joseph B. Harrington. Easton.
William J. McCrea Baltimore.
James E. Ingram Baltimore,
Jacob H. Hollander. Baltimore.
Dr. St. Clair Spruill Baltimore.
Vacancy.

Secretary to Board,

Lloyd Wilkinson, 505 Union Trust Building, Baltimore.

The Governor appoints seven members, two of whom shall be residents of the counties and not more than four of whom shall be eligible to reappointment to succeed themselves on the next Board. The term of office is two years from the first Monday in May. (Ch. 549, 1904.)

STATE RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

VacancyFor				
VacancyFor	Baltimore	and	Ohio	Railroad
George S. DareFor Philadelphi	a and Balti	imore	e Cent	ral R. R.

STATE FISHERY FORCE-Annapolis.

(All Terms Expire 1910.)

COMMANDER.	BOAT.	POSTOFFICE.
Т. В. С. Пoward	l'homas	Cambridge.
Deputy Commanders, James A. Turner Joseph C. Ashley Thos. W. Horney Wm. C. Jackson James P. Bridges! Harrison B. Dixon Airey L. Johnson W. H. Bedsworth Jacob F. Tyler Wm. H. Sanders Edward N. Dixon	McLane Anna B. Smith Frolic Coronet Eliza Hayward Julia Hamilton Brown-Smith-Jones Nellie Jackson Helen Baughman May Brown Daisy Archer Folly St. Mary's, St. George's Rivers and Smith's Creel	SalisburyKent CountyFord's StoreTilghman's IslandNeavittDorchester CountyWicomico CountyChanceAnnapolisGallowaySt. Mary's CountyBlackiston.
Local Boats to do guar	d duty during the	oyster season only.
NAME.		POSTOFFICE.
River John F. Gibson, l Avon River Charles Tankersly.	es House, Chopta ocal boat for Tr local boat for Man	nkDorchester County. redTalbot County. noSomerset County.

and Holland Straits and Hooper'sDorcheste County. William B. Roe, local boat for ChesterQueen Anne's County. River, local boat for Herring Bay..... Anne Arundel County.

moke River and Sound......Somerset County.

R. P. Insley, local boat for Honga River

The State Fishery Force is appointed by the Board of Public Works. The Commander and Deputy Commanders of the regular boats are appointed for a term of two years. The Deputy Commanders for the local boats are appointed for the oyster season only. (Ch. 314, 1894; Ch. 380, 1900.)

The State Fishery Force has charge of the enforcement of the

ovster laws of the State.

TUBERCULOSIS SANITORIUM COMMISSION.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Dr. Charles M. Ellis	Elkton	1910
Hon. John Walter Smith	Snow Hill	1910
Dr. H. Warren Buckler		

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Dr. Charles H. Conley Henry Barton Jacobs	. Baltimore	1014
Guy Steele Samuel K. Dennis	.Cambridge	1014

Governor appoints six; two for two years, two for four years and two for six years from first Monday in May, 1906. Thereafter, two biennially for six years. Under Ch. 328, 1908, Governor appoints one additional.

TOBACCO INSPECTOR.

(Term Expires in March, 1910.)

NAME.

POSTOFFICE.

Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints one for two years from first Monday in March. (Ch. 9, 1908.)

UNDERTAKERS, STATE BOARD OF.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

Charles F. Evans	
George W. Mowen	Baltimore
Henry C. Wiedefeld	Baltimore
Heury W. Mears	Baltimore
George Schilling	Baltimore
Edward E. Burns	· · · · · · · · Towson.
C. C. Carty	· · · · · Frederick

Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints seven, who with the Secretary of the State Board of Health and the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Health of Baltimore City, constitute the Board. (Ch. 496, 1908.)

Five shall residents of Baltimore City and two of the Counties. Act does not apply to Worcester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Allegany, Wicomico, Calvert, Dorchester, Washington. St. Mary's, Cecil, Prince George's, Harford, Charles and Garrett Counties.

VACCINE AGENT, STATE.

(Terms Expire 1910.)

NAME. POSTOFFICE. Dr. William B. Burch.....Baltimore.

The Governor, with consent of the Senate, appoints one for a term of six years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 43, Sec. 41.)

VETERINARY INSPECTOR, CHIEF.

(Terms Expire 1910.)

NAME.

POSTOFFICE.

Frank H. Mackie.....Baltimore.

The Governor appoints one, whose term of office expires with that of the Governor. (P. G. L., Art. 58, Sec. 5.)

VETERINARY MEDICAL BOARD, STATE.

(Terms Expire 1910.)

NAME.

POSTOFFICE.

Harry A. Meisner	Baltimore.
William H. Martenet	Baltimore.
R. V. Smith	Frederick.
G. Allen Jarman	Chestertown.
Charles R. Biles	

The Governor appoints five for four years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 43, Sec. 107.)

WEATHER SERVICE, STATE. (Terms Expire 1910.)

NAME.

POSTOFFICE.

William Bullock Clark, Director	Baltimore.
Oliver L. Fassig, Meteorologist	Baltimore.
W. T. L. Taliaferro, Sec. and Treas	College Park.

The Governor commissions a Director, designated by the President of Johns Hopkins University; a Meteorologist, designated by the Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and a Secretary and Treasurer, designated by the President of the Maryland Agricultural College, for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 96a, Sec. 1.)

MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSIONS.

CRIMINAL LAW COMMISSION.

(Ch. 325, 1908.)

NAME.

POSTOFFICE.

Robert	MossAnnapolis.	
Jasper	N. WillisonCumberland.	
Jesse S	SlingluffBaltimore Ci	ty.

This Commission is appointed by the Governor under the above authority, for the purpose of revising the criminal laws of the State and to prepare and report to the Legislature of 1910 the draft of a bill revising, making harmonions and re-arranging systematically the above laws.

DESERTION OF WIFE AND CHILD COMMISSION.

(Ch. 486, 1908.)

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
Robert BiggsB	altimore.
Louis H. LevinB	altimore.
Edward I. ClarkB	altimore.
Joseph N. Ulmann	altimore
Charles H. McComasB	elair.

This Commission is appointed by the Governor, under the above authority, for the purpose of revising the laws of Maryland relating to the desertion and non-support of wives and children and the laws relating to the arrest, trial, commitment, detention, punishment and custody of minor children, and report their recommendations to the Legislature of 1910.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION COMMISSION.

(Ch. 367, 1908.)

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
Dr. Richard Grady	Annapolis.
Carroll Edgar	Elkton.
Howard Melvin	Denton.
John T. Foley	Baltimore.
Lorie C. Quinn	Crisfield.

This Commission is appointed by the Governor, under the above authority, for the purpose of examining into the question of industrial education and reporting their recommendations to the Legislature of 1910.

RANDALL PORTRAIT COMMISSION

(Joint Resolution No. 15, 1908.)

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
Mrs. Estelle Noble Clagett	Upper Marlborough.
Miss Mary E. Randall	Baltimore.
Mrs Julia V Rowie	Annanolia

This Commission is appointed by the Governor, to procure a suitable portrait of James Rider Randall, author of "Maryland, My Maryland," to be hung, when completed, in the old Senate Chamber at Annapolis.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT COMMISSION.

(Ch. 539, 1906.)

(011. 000, 1000.)	
NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
Yates Stirling	Baltimore.
George W. Vernon	Baltimore.
R. N. Bowerman	Baltimore.
John R. King	Baltimore.
Henry F. Dorton	Baltimore.
C. Augustus E. Spamer	Baltimore.
James Campbell, Jr	Cumberland.

Governor, under the above authority, appoints seven Union soldiers or sailors of honorable record representing the different branches of

the United States military or naval service during the Civil War, to erect a suitable monument in Baltimore City to commemorate the valor and courage of Maryland's sons who fought on land and sea for the preservation of the Federal Union in the war of 1861-1865.

UNIFORMITY OF LEGISLATION COMMISSION.

(Ch. 407, 1908.)

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
George Whitelock	Baltimore.
Jacob Rohrback	
Lewin Wickes	

Governor appoints, under above authority, three Commissioners for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the United States, whose duty is to examine the subjects of marriage and divorce, insolvency, the form of notarial certificates and other subjects, and to ascertain the best means to affect an assimilation and uniformity in the laws of the States, and to meet with the representatives of other States in a convention called for the same purpose.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CLERKS OF COURTS are elected by the people, and hold office for six years from the date of their election.

SHERIFFS are elected by the people and hold office for two years from the date of their election (except when otherwise provided by local law).

REGISTER OF WILLS are elected by the people and hold office for six years from the date of their election.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS are elected by the people and hold office for four years from the date of their election.

Surveyors are elected by the people and hold office for two years from the first Monday in January next ensuing from their election.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS are elected by the people and hold office for two, four or six years from the date of their election. The exact terms being regulated by different local laws.

JUDGES OF ORPHANS' COURTS are elected by the people and hold office for four years from the time of their election.

Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. Unlike other State officers, Justices of the Peace do not hold over until the appointment of their successors, but their jurisdiction ceases upon the expiration of their term. (Const., Art. IV, Sec. 42.)

The number of Justices in the counties and in Baltimore City is fixed by Local Law, but Section 4 of Article 52, P. G. L., provides for the appointment of at least two Justices for new election districts in the counties, and for each additional ward in Baltimore City.

Police Justices for Baltimore City, one for each station house and one at large, are selected by the Governor from the list of civil Justices appointed for the city and by him assigned to the several stations. (Act 1898, Ch. 123, Sec. 630.)

The Boards of Supervisors of Elections in the several counties and Baltimore City are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of two years. Two members of each board shall always be selected, one from each of the two leading political parties of the State. In making these appointments the Governor is required to call upon the State Central Committees of the two leading political parties from each county and from Baltimore City for at least four names from among which to make a selection. Supervisors in Baltimore City receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars and in the counties of one hundred and fifty dollars. Supervisors qualify before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City and the Clerk of the Circuit Courts in the counties. (1896, Ch. 202.)

Notaries Public are appointed for the several counties and Baltimore City by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. They are required to be citizens of the United States, and to have resided in the State of Maryland for at least two years. The residence of the Notary is to be designated by the Governor in the commission. They hold office for a term of two years. The number of Notaries in the counties is not fixed by law, the Governor being authorized to appoint a number in his discretion. The number allowed in the City of Baltimore is two hundred and forty-five. Notaries bond in Baltimore City in the sum of six thousand dollars and in the counties in the sum of two thousand dollars.

School Commissioners are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, as follows: In the counties of Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Dorchester, Washington and Montgomery the Board consists of six members, and in the other counties of three. One-third of each Board are appointed for two years, one-third for four years and one-third for six years, and at the expiration of these terms of office the successor is appointed for six years, thus making one-third of each Board's members expire every two years. The Governor is also required to appoint one-third of each Board from the political party which at the last preceding election for Governor polled next to the highest number of votes in the State, thus securing minority representation on each Board. (Ch. 353, 1906.)

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Population, 53694.

COUNTY SEAT-CUMBERLAND.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in January, second Monday in April and October. Non-jury, first Thursday in July.

Orphans' Court Days-Every Tuesday and Friday.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE. TERM EXPIRES.
	State's Attornor 1011
David A. Robb	State's Attorney
John W. Young	Clerk Circuit Court1913
Hervey W. Shuck	Register of Wills
William E. Hodel	Sheriff1909
William Harvey	Surveyor
John E Edwards	Treasurer
Lloyd Durst	County Commissioner
C. Adam Hice	County Commissioner1909
Adam Leheck	County Commissioner1909
Angus Ireland	County Commissioners' Clerk1909
P D Getzendanner, Sr	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)1911
William Close	Judge Orphans' Court1911
John N. M. Brandler	Judge Orphans' Court1911
Timothy Griffith	Road Director1909
William Love	Road Director1909
G. Clinton Uhl	Road Director1909
Walter T. Parker	Road Director1909

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

(All Terms Expire in Jay, 1910.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Charles F. Showa	cre2d	Oldtown.
Francis R. Wilson	13d	\dots Flinstone.
Marcellns Martin.	Cumberland	Cumberland.
Joseph A. Gonder.	Cumberland	Cumberland.
Franklin B. Beal	lCumberland	Cumberland.
Henry W. Blocher	Cumberland	Cumberland
Jacob B. Humbird	Cumberland	Cumberland
Edward Cresap	7th	Rawlings.
John O. Hanley		Westermout
Leonard T. Cross.	Stl1	McCoole.
- William Birmingha	ım9th	Barton.
Cornelius S. Murp	hy10th	Lonaconing.
John Chambers	11tlı	Lonaconing.
John R. Workman	13th	Mt. Savage.
Albert M. Uhl	13th	Mt. Savage.
John T. Walsh	15th	Lonaconing.
James Finn	17th	Vale Summit.
John P. Cavanang	h 18th	Midland.
Edward J. Decker	24th	Eckhart.
Perry Wiemer	26th	Frostburg.
Michael McGoye	27th	Gilmore.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE,
Miss Emma Conway	Cumberland.
Alvin F. Getty	
Charles E. Metz	Cnmberland.
Joseph H. Lippold	
George A. Seibert	Cnmberland.
Francis S. Deekens	Cumberland.
Joseph White	Cumberland.
John R. Warfield	Cumberland.
John E. Zileh	Cnmberland.
Miss Madeline Geare	Cumberland.
Miss Douna Tilghman	Cumberland.
William P. Sullivan	Frostburg.
G. Dud Hocking	Frostburg.
M. B. Tyler	Frostburg.
John E. Price	Frostburg.
Henry Mayer	
James R. Anderson	Lonaconing.
Patrick A. Laughlin	
Frank C. Ort	Midland.
John Neder	
Lawrence Fannou	Mt. Savage.
Patrick II. Gallagher, Jr	Barton.
William B. Bradley	Lonaconing.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1908.)

NAME. POSTOFFICE.
Harry E. WeberDemocraticCumberland. James P. CarrollMidland. Harry A. PitzerRepublicanMt. Savage.
SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.
(Terms Expire in May, 1910; May, 1912, and May, 1914.)
Alexander Adams
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.
(Appointed by School Commissioners.)
A. C. WillisonCumberlaud.
CORONER.
(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

George H. Martz.....Cumberland.

Population, 39,260.

COUNTY SEAT-ANNAPOLIS.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday iu April and October. Non-jury, third Monday in January and July.

Orphans' Court Days-Every Tucsday.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Nicholas H. Green	State's Attorney	1911
George Wells	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
	Register of Wills	
James E. Williams	Sheriff	1909
Lewis H. Green	Surveyor	1910
Alton R. Arnold	Treasurer	1910
Julian M. Beard		1909
Henry D. Cook		1909
Grafton D. Ridout		1909
Adam A. Shipley		1909
James S. Smith		1909
John H. Wayson		1909
	County Commissioner.	
	Judge Orphans' Court.	
	Judge Orphans' Court.	
Henry A. Tydings	Judge Orphans' Court	(Chief)1911

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Edgar Shepher	d1st	West River.
		Davidsonville.
Airred B. Best	ist	Birdsville.
Henry F. Hindi	ırg1st	Mayo.
E. Fletcher Joy	ce2d	Millersville.
William D. K.	Lee2d (Poli	ce Justice) Annapolis.
Melville S. Dun	dap3d	Armiger.
Grafton Duvall		St. Margarets
Jacob L. Reigle	e3d	Glenburnie.
Louis H. E. Ha	slup4th	Annapolis Junction.
Lester L. Disne	ey4th	Odenton.
Sweetser Linth:	ieumeth	Welhams.
		Harmans.
Lemuel G. Kelb	augh5th	
John E. Potee.	\dots 5th(Poli	ce Justice) Brooklyn.
John N. Davis.	6th	Annapolis.
Charles G. Feld	meyerth	Anuapolis.
John T. Hall	Sth	Lothian.
Richard T. Este	epSth	Darnall's.
Wilson T. Weer	msSth	Shady Side.
William F. Owe	ens8th	Drury.
Thomas Leitch.	Sth	Friendship.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms Expire in May, 1910; May, 1912, and May, 1914.)

Robert Murray	Cumberstone.
William S. Crisp	Brooklyn.
George T. Melvin	. Annapolis.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

(Appointed by School Commissioners.)

Samuel GarnerAnnap	olis.
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SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
Joseph H. BellisDemocratic	Annapolis.
Frank L. Hancock	South Baltimore.
Chas. H. Russell of J. Republican	Annapolis.

BALTIMORE CITY.

POPULATION, 506,957.

Court Terms—Circuit Court and Circuit Court No. 2, second Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November. Criminal, Superior, Common Pleas and City Courts, second Monday in January, May and September. Orphans' Court days, daily.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Albert S. J. Owens	State's Attorney	1911
George C. Lindsay	Clerk Baltimore Cit;	y Court1911
Stephen C. Little	Clerk Superior Cour	rt1913
Max Ways	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
John Pleasants	Clerk Circuit Court	No. 21913
Sam W. Pattison	Clerk Criminal Cou	rt1909
Adam Deupert	Clerk Court Commo	n Pleas1909
Robert J. Padgett	Sheriff	1909
Bartholomew E. Smith.	Register of Wills	
Mver J. Block	Judge Orphans' Cou	rt (Chieť)1911
Harry C. Gaither	Judge Orphans' Cou	rt1911
William M. Dunnn	Judge Orpbans' Cou	rt1911
Raleigh C. Thomas	Surveyor	1910

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

AUCTIONEERS.

(Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

George A. Bryant	416 North Howard Street.
James King	17 North High Street.
William T. Larkins	326 West Lexington Street.
F. B. Miller	210 Hanover Street.
E. T. Newell	128 South Hanover Street.
Joseph B. Nyburg	21 North Leberty Street.
Sam W. Pattison	7 East Lexington Street.
Charles F. Schultz	521 North Eutaw Street.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

(Term Expires in May, 1910.)

Governor, with consent of Senate appoints one for each of the twenty-four wards; six at large for each of the four legislative dis-

tricts and forty-eight at large for the city, making a total of ninety-six justices.

Marcus Ritgert. Ward 1	2329 Eastern Avenue
C. Edw. Schaumloeffel, Ward 2	
Isaac B. Weinberg, Ward 3	
James B. Loane. Ward 4	
Simon Buckner, Ward 5	
Andrew J. Neuberger, Ward 6	
George M. Johnson, Ward 7	912 North Broadway.
Philip G. Schwaab, Ward S	
William D. Gould, Ward 9	508 East Twenty-third Street.
Howell C. Brown, Ward 10	1445 East Eager Street.
Oscar L. Hatton, Ward 11	920 McCulloh Street.
Wilmer Emory, Ward 12	2014 Maryland Avenue.
Frank Driscoll, Ward 13	
Stephen D. Broadbeut, Ward 14	1528 Linden Avenne.
Thomas B. McAllister, Ward 15	
Walter II. Harrison, Ward 16	
Walter I. Dawkins, Ward 17	
Randolph R. Warfield, Ward 18	
James M. Correll, Ward 19	
John Gensler, Ward 20	
Walter E. Smith, Ward 21	47 South Poppleton Street.
Julius J. G. Gude, Ward 22	641 West Conway Street.
Charles Reviol, Ward 23	
John P. J. McNulty, Ward 24	1442 Hull Street.

At Large for First Legislative District—

C. Charles Friedel1804	Eastern Avenue.
James T. O'Neill	Pennsylvania Avenue.
James W. Lewis	East Baltimore Street.
Jacob Rab4 Son	ath Exeter Street.
Abraham S. Shochet 7 Son	th Caroline Street.

At Large for Second Legislative District—

Robert H. Carr	1906 Park Avenue.
John H. Leach	S31 North Gilmor Street.
William J. Llewellyn	1223 North Broadway.
George W. Manly	1610 Hollins Street.
Oscar C. Martenet	22 East Lexington Street.
William H. Watson	712 Jefferson Street.

At Large for Third Legislative District—

Eugene E. Grannan
John L. Hebb1627 Eutaw Place.
Daniel J. Loden
Bernard A. McNally
Edward S. Stanley S East Lexington Street.
Alva H. Tyson

At Large for Fourth Legislative District—

Otto Benner	East Twenty-third Street.
D. Ardin Carrick311	North Stricker Street,
George M. Conn380	0 Park Heights Avenue.
William Zahrendt219	North Carrollton Avenue.

At Large for Entire City-

Mathias C. Angelmeier	224 North Fulton Avenue.
Robert W. Beach	1804 West Fayette Street.
Everett L. Blake	1014 West Lafavette Avenue
Meyer Bornheim	
Philip A. Boss	
John C. Bransby	1852 East Fratt Street.
Henry Y. Bready	
Daniel Bride	
John H. Calvert	
William V. Cook	
Henry T. Daly	1 Girard Avenue.
Antonio Dimarco	1431 East Baltimore Street.
John C. Distler	245 South Broadway.
Simon L. Felber	
John W. Fetzer	
Abraham H. Fisher	
Charles W. Fury	1100 Mretle Avenue
David B. Grothaus	
James F. Gurry	
Thomas V. Hassan	
James Hewes	
Isaae Kahn	
	11th Street and Clifton Avenue.
Morris Klein	
David H. Lucchesi	
William McCawley	
Winfield McClintock	313 North Broadway.
John B. McGraw	1712 Greenmount Avenue.
James M. McLaughlin	1941 West Frankliu Street.
David E. Mehlinger	
John Bibb Mills	
John T. Ochs	
M. Joseph Dunn	
Morrill N. Paekard	22 East Levington Street
Robert C. Rhodes	2206 North Charles Street
Richard C. Rose	
Peter Sahm	
Bernard A. Schmitz	
George G. Shepherd	
Henry Stark	
Charles H. Stern	
J. McKenny White	
William Wurtzburger	2228 Madison Avenue.

POLICE JUSTICES.

From the list of Justices of the Peace appointed by the Governor, he selects and designates one for each Police Station and one at large, as Police Justices.

Northern Station, Corner Cedar and Second Avenues, Justice J. McKenny White.

Western Station. Pine Street, near Lexington Street, Justice Daniel J. Loden.

Southern Station, Corner Ostend and Patapsco Streets, Justice James W. Lewis.

- Eastern Station, Corner Bank and Bethel Streets, Justice James T. O'Neill.
- Northwestern Station, Corner Pennsylvania Avenue and Lambert St., Justice Alva H. Tyson.
- Central Station, East Saratoga Street, near Charles, Justice Eugene E. Grannan.
- Northeastern Station, Corner Ashland Avenue and Durham Street, Justice William Llewellyn.
- Southwestern Station, Corner Calhoun and Pratt Streets, Justice Edward S. Stanley, May, 1908, and alternating months. Justice Robert W. Beach, June, 1908, and alternating months.
- At Large for City, Justice Robert II. Carr, May, 1908, and alternating months. Justice C. Charles Friedel, June, 1908, and alternating months.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints two hundred and forty-five, thirty-two of whom may be women.

Bannan, Miss Frances P	1325 Linden Avenue.
Barret, Miss Florence	105 Marine Bank Building.
Barron, Miss Lizzie S	437 Equitable Building.
Bechtel, Miss Elsie	1826 Orleans Street.
Blondell, Miss Teresa M	22 St. Paul Street.
Bowers, Miss Rosa A	43 South Arlington Avenue.
Cahan, Miss Etta	638 North Gilmor Street.
Collins, Miss Josephine L	400 Law Building.
Fisher, Miss Minnie	
Fitzburger, Miss A. Marie	
Fusting, Miss Caroline M	616 Lennox Street.
Frink, Miss Louisa	
Funk, Miss Mammie S	
High, Miss Ethel	Maryland Loan Company.
Johnson, Miss Lillie L	1409 Myrtle Avenue.
Kircher, Miss M. Regina	
Kuhn, Miss Zella	
Leimbach, Miss Gertrude	. Straus Brothers.
Lockard, Miss Bertha A	
McDonnell, Miss Frances M	. Courthouse.
Magraw, Miss Mary M	715 Equitable Buildiug.
Micheal, Miss Cecilia	2334 Canton Avenue.
Miles, Miss Allice L	1710 Barclay Street.
Osing, Miss Blanche E	512 Equitable Building.
Ott, Miss Emma C	311 South Fremont Avenue.
Prendergast, Miss Margaret A	1811 Wilkens Avenue.
Ryan, Miss Maryland V	48 East Montgomery Street.
Sauerhoff, Miss Elizabeth	116 East Montgomery Street.
Sullivan, Miss Gertrude	
Surratt, Miss Mary V	Central Saviugs Bank Building.
Watts, Miss India E	309 North Calhoun Street.
Weems, Miss Elizabeth W	508 Union Trust Building.
Ackler, William F	705 Continental Trust Building.
Adams, Howard D	
Allen, Brown M	410 Equitable Building.

140	MINISTERING MINISTER
Avtall Fred S	
Burrett Henry S	
Bann Emanuel M	
Baalmaar Claveland R	
Banson Goorge McG	
Borry James W	
Borry Jasner M. Jr.	
Blune Albert Jr	
Bond G Morris	
Bowling Aloysius W.	
Bowling E Gill	
Boyce Heyward E	
Boyd John A	
	Lexington and Courtland Streets.
Brady George M	
Brady John A	
Breitenbach, George.	
	200 Law Building.
	Baltimore Bargain House.
Buck. Samuel D	100 Hopkins Place.
Caldwell, Andrea P., J	r1317 East Biddle Street.
	Fidelity and Guaranty Company.
Carrick, George W	
Carroll, Wilson J	915 Equitable Building.
Chestnut, Calvin G	
Chisham, Joseph W	3019 Elliott Street.
	Maryland Telephone Building.
Cruse. Howard E	928 Law Building.
Curry, Walter A	
Curry, Walter C	116 East Lexintgon Street.
Dames, John II	
Denhard, Emil R	
Dickerson, Edwin T	
Dickson, David	301 East Lombard Street.
Duvall, John B	1900 Ridge Avenue.
Eby, C. Arthur	
Ecke, Albert	
Elderkin, Clarence E	
	Maryland Casualty Company.
Finley, William N	9 East Lexington Street.
Foss, George A	
Frank, Louis N	
Freeny, Benjamin L.,	
	Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
	Fidelity Building.
Cupflin Charles F	
citamin, charles F	rovident pavings Dank.

Greenbaum, Simon	625 South Broadway.
Grinsfelder, Solomon	3 Hanover Street.
Cwynn Richard	18aa Eulton Avenue.
Hall Caray D	R3 Knickerboeker Building.
Hall, William P	Lexington and Courtland Streets.
Hall, William T	Mar-Del Mobile Company.
Hanimond, William A	214 Law Building
Hanson, Murray	999 St and Street
Hanson, Murray	1119 Polton Street
Harlan, James 1	D & O Drilding
Haulenbeck, George W	.B. & O. Billiung.
Hayes, Jesse W	. 1821 Mosner Street.
Heinz, Evan A	.413 East Baltimore Street.
Henkus, John A	707 Guither Building.
Hesse Charles H	.2017 East Eager Street.
Hewes, John W	.2 Abell Building.
Hill Edward P	.Continental Building.
Hillogry J Alex Jr	411 Fidelity Building.
Hissey, William, Jr	.Credit Clearing House.
Hooper, John R	Commonwealth Bank.
Hull, Thomas G	797 Law Ruilding
Hutchins, Charles L	Commercial and Farmers' Bank.
Irelan, Edwin C	519 Aulington Avenue
Treian, Edwin C	207 fam Brilding
Jamisou, C. Elmer	301 Law bunding.
Jarzy, Thomas F	. (12 South Wolfe Street.
Johannsen, Paul	401 Gaither Billding.
Johnson, James F	.914 Equitable Building.
Jones, Elmer J	.326 Law Building.
Kessler, George J	325 St. Paul Street.
Kinnamon, John E	2241 East Preston Street.
Klarlein Louis C	Raltimore and North Streets.
Knight Rodgers O	. 1201 Calvert Building.
Knott Harry J	1306 Ensor Street.
Kraus, Frederick	.1216 South Charles Street.
Kreuder, Charles, Jr	218 St. Paul Street.
Laidler, James W	1110 West Vulberry Street.
Landenslager, John W	1201 Holling Street
Lavarello, Fortunato	709 Couth Broadway
Leonard, Millard	t movies a Ponding Company
Leonard, Millard	O Frat Lavington Street
Levy, William S	8 East Lexington Street.
Lindsay, Harry M	1003 West North Avenue.
Lloyd, Henry L	Windsor Avenue and 12th Street.
Luddington, Dwight M	602 Law Building.
McBride, William J	10 South Street.
McCaffrey, Read A	511 Law Building.
McCormick, Lawrence J	501 Fidenty Bunding.
McGlannan, Walter A	2005 Madison Avenue.
Maisch & Henry	112 East Lexington Street.
Malone, Carroll	331 South Fulton Avenue.
Marlow, A. T	2137 North Fulton Avenue.
Masson, Paul	Stowart Building.
Mattingly, George L	11 East Lovington Street.
Miles, Harry E	2000 Maryland Avanna
Miles, Harry E	710 Prior Trust Building
Morgan, J. Calvin	10 St Dayl Street
Motz, Rudolph J	10 St. Paul Street.
Munderloh, Henry A	SUZ PRIVSON SUPER.
Myer Jacob	327 St. Paul Street.
Myore Winter W	63 Kible House Bullaug.
New, Frederick W	229 East Twentyhith Street.
Nolley W. Tolar	929 Calvert Building.
North, Winter D	14 North Mount Street.

Nossel, Joseph T	1010 West Favette Street.
Nowlin, James E	222 St Paul Street
O'Ferrall, Alfred J	1795 Halling Street
O'Morra John F	195 Court Tours
O'Meara, John F	125 South Fulton Avenue.
Ober, Eugene H	1735 Linden Avenue.
Olmstead, Frank M	2114 Bolton Street.
Olmstead, Walter G	840 Equitable Building.
Orth, Charles E	225 Law Building.
Owen, F. Buchanan	Park Avenue and Chase Street
Owens, Herbert II	Farmers and Merchants' Bank
Palmisano, Viucent L	. 805 Eastern Avenue
Pairo, William H	826 Harlem Avenue
Patrick Albert ()	Fidelity and Guaranty Company.
Pegram, Francis E	227 Equitable Duilding
Pollard, Walter W	Politimana and Link Grant
Doultney William D	Baltimore and Light Streets.
Poultney, William D	Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
Pue, Richard B	19 North Carey Street.
Quigley, Charles H	··Gaither Building.
Rane, Lewis W	1007 York Road.
Raleigh, William H. H	511 Gaither Building
Ralston, David A	. Balto, Trust and Guarantee Co.
Ramey, Frank F	Ralto Trust and Guarantee Co
Reinheimer, Frederick V	1422 Light Street
Rhodes, Robert L	Piper Building
Ridgely, Gustav W	997 St Paul Street
Roberts, Milton	Tight and Common Street
Robinson, E. Walter	200 Faritable Brillian
Podrova C Polling	508 Equitable Building.
Rodgers, C. Rollins	· · 851 Edmondson Avenue.
Roth, Louis J	. 3927 Park Heights Avenue.
Roth, William J	127 East Baltimore Street.
Ruth, John P	1036 Hanover Street.
Sachs, Samuel M	111 North Charles Street.
Santry, Jere J	1421 Myrtle Avenue.
Sappington, Edward H	308 Maryland Telephone Bldg.
Schedel, George J	507 Fidelity Building.
Schilpp, John G	853 Calvert Building.
Schneider, Frederick F	7 South Gay Street.
Schumacher, William A	1525 Bolton Street
Seim, Henry	Howard and Favette Streets
Semmes, John E., Jr	. \$25 Equitable Building
Sheffer, J. William	97 Postoffee Puilding
Shelds, Howard S	2000 Floor Dolling on Street
Shimer, H. Carbart	2000 East Daitimore Street.
Shriver Mark O	One North Galactic St.
Shriver, Mark O	202 North Calvert Street.
Shriver, Thomas F	National Marine Bauk.
Skeen, John Henry	
Slavin, Joseph T	
Smith, Beverly W	. 213 St. Paul Street.
Smith, John R	213 Courtland Street.
Spillman, William	German Savings Bank.
Stanford, John H	. 609 Calvert Building.
Strauff, Edward A	232 St. Paul Street
Stringer, Edwin R	. 215 St. Paul Street
Sullivan, Felix R	.23 South Street
Taylor, George E	206 East Lovington Street
Taylor, William S., Jr	10 Foot Carotomo Street.
Thomas Dougles	Monsontile Hunt and D.
Thomas Togonh II	.Mercantile Trust and Deposit Cor.
Thomas, Joseph H	. Continental Trust Building.
Tuck, Philemon H	.207 North Calvert Street.
	FO-1 O 1

Warner, John F	1517 East Lafayette Avenue.
Waxman, Mannes E	14 Irving Place.
Webb, Armstead M	209 St. Paul Street.
Webb, R. Legare	West Arlington.
Whiting, Raymond H	1209 Calvert Building.
Wilbur, Albert	419 Gaither Building.
Williams, T. Bayard	1163 Calvert Building.
Wilson, Harvey H	Consolidation Coal Company.
Wolfenden, Arthur T	223 St. Paul Street.
Wooton, E. Hartley	

CORONERS.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints one for each Police Station of the city and one at large. Term two years from the first Monday in May.

JUDGE OF THE JUVENILE COURT.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints one additional Justice of the Peace, and designates him Magistrate for Juvenile Causes.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Office, Courthouse.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints three, one from the minority party, for a term of two years from the first Monday in May.

Charles H. Carter, Democrat	S11 St. Paul St.
Lloyd L. Jackson	1210 N. Charles St.
Harry W. Nice. Republican	115 N. Carev St.

STATE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PRACTICAL PLUMBING.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

Governor appoints five for two years from first Monday in May. Three shall be skilled plumbers; the Commissioner of Health of Baltimore and one member of the State Board of Health.

William H. Rothrock	23 Light St.
Charles H. Frederick	317 Park Ave.
John Trainor	S77 N. Howard St.
James Bosley, Health Commissioner	1701 Hollins St.
Douglas H. Thomas, Jr., Board of Health	1033 St. Paul St.

INSPECTORS OF HAY AND STRAW.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints four for two years from first Monday in May.

Liquor License Commissioners.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

Governor, with consent of Senate appoints three, one shall be from the minority party.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS.

(Terms Expire May, 1910.)

Governor appoints two.

JamesTownsend.1102 Highland Ave.Joseph P. Burnett.2037 W. North Ave.

BOILER INSPECTORS.

(Terms Expire May, 1910.)

Governor appoints two.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints three. One shall befrom the minority party.

POLICE EXAMINERS.

(Terms Expire May, 1910.)

Governor, with sent of Senate, appoints three. One shall be from the minority party.

Jacob D. Norris1221 W. Fayette St.Joseph Y. Brattan319 E. 22nd St.Yates Pennington, Minority Member1024 N. Calvert St.

MEASURER OF WOODCARTS.

(Term Expires in May, 1910.)

Vacancy.

STATE WHARFINGER.

(Term Expires in May, 1910.)

Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints one.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

POPULATION. 90,755.

COUNTY SEAT-TOWSON.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in March, third Monday in May, third Monday in September, first Monday in December. Orphaus' Court days, every Tuesday and Wednesday.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Robert H. Bussey	State's Attorney	1911
William P. Cole	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
William J. Peach	Register of Wills	1913
Abram T. Streett	Sheriff	1909
Frederick D. Dollenberg	Surveyor	1910
Nicholas B. Merryman	Treasurer	1909
William Byerly		
Henry P. Mann	County Commissioner	1909
Charles L. Mattfeldt	County Commissioner	1909
Melchor Hoshall	Judge Orphans' Court	t (Chief)1911
Horatio S. Fiersol	Judge Orphans' Cour	t1911
Emory C. Tracey	Judge Orphans' Cour	t1911

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Henry B. Whiteley.	1st	Catonsville.
William E. Nagle	1st	Catonsville.
John M. Boone	1st	Ellicott City.
August C. Luers	1st	Dickeýsville.
	1st	
William C. Euler	2d	Woodlawn.
	2d	
John T. Isaac	2d	Granite.
	2d	
	3d	
William F. Coghlan	3d	Pikesville.
	3d	
	vs3d	

3713500		
NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE
John H. Beckley	4th	Reisterstown.
J. Smith Orrick	4th	Glyndon
Samuel H. Brown	4th	Woodenshare
John T. Thompson	5th	Alt Connol
Noah F. Jackson	5th	
David M. Tnompson	5th	Trusches
John H. Copenhaver.	6th	Uncolon d
Samuel S. Miller	6th	rreeland.
Wm. I. McCullough.	eth.	Freeland.
L M B Williams	Cth	
L. M. B. Williams	741	Freeland.
Edward C Kawking	· · · (till · · · · · · · ·	
Edward C. Kawkins.	7th	Parkton.
John W. Hicks	7th	
Alfred A. Sparks	(th	Parkton.
Joun D. C. Duncan	Stb	Cockovavillo
Samuel C. Dall	Sth	1 mth on-111-
Francis A. Gemmill.	8th	Coekoverillo
William A. Avalle, St	ALD	(lockromarrille
Joseph B. Herbert	9th	Towaan
benjamin Z. Stanton	•••9th	Roland Pauls
Lawrence Murphy	9th	Prooklandwillo
John J. Timanus	9th	Toward
Thomas J. Hunter	9th	Torragon
George J. Holland	9th	Loch Davon
Jas. K. P. Wilkinson.	9th	Corrora
Thomas E. Shanley	9th	Doland Dowle
George Trufft	• • LUED	Taelzgonzillo
raurick Braniev	11th	Lonoln
Charles J. Francis	11th	
John T. Ambrose	11th	Tonking
Harry Schutz	11th	Upper Falls.
W. O. B. Wright	11th	Polderin
David Thompson	19th	
Townley R Wolfe	19th	
Henry J. Mueller	19th	
Robert C. Clark	194b	Canton.
August W. Miller	1945	· · · · · · St. Dennis.
Frank A Pond	1941	· · · · · · Mt. Winans.
Frank A. Bond	Torn	Halethorp.
Joseph A. Newmayer.	1446	· · · · · · · · · · Gardenville.
J. Harman Schone	J4th	·····Gardenville.
George A. Klein	14th	·····Fullerton.
Tomas II Ciliana	toth	Sparrows Point.
James F. Gibson	5th	····Chase.
John Gittman	15th	Rossville.
William H. Haut	15th	·····Rossville.

Mrs. C. Marley Hipsley	Towson.
Miss Laura M. Platt	Catonsville
Miss Elizabeth A. Parker	Roland Park
James Kelley	Towson
Arthur W. Robson	Catonsville
William L. Shriver	Reisterstown
George Ward	Owings Mills
Peter Mulcahey	Cockeysville
O. Parker Baker	Roland Park

Jacob S. Parr	Govanstown.
Madison E. Lloyd	Govanstown.
Titus L. Mason	
Edward A. Pfisterer	Highlandtown.
John H. Filler	
Francis E. Sparks	
William V. Ĥummel	Sparrows Point.
Theodore E. Machen	
Jacob H. Kraft	Pikesville.
Lennox B. Clemens	Govanstown.
Carlyle Barton	Pikesville.
William H. Herzog	
Frank M. Barrett	
T. Spence Creney	
C. Robert Wilson	
Ernest C. Hatch	
J. Marsh Matthews	Dulany's Valley.
C. Walter Carnan	
J. LeRoy Hopkins	Govanstown.
Martin G. Kenney	
Frank C. Purdum	
Michael Luber	
William W. Cloud	
John F. Oyeman	
Miss Callie E. Lassahn	
Oregon R. Benson, Jr	
Herbert W. Stone	

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

Charles H.	. WiseDemocratic	White Hall.
George A.	Davis	Reisterstown.
Jarrett N.	Zimmerman.Republican	Arlington.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms Expire, Two in May, 1910; Two in May, 1912, and Two in May, 1914, in the Order Named.)

Reister Russell	Reisterstown.
Frank G. Scott	. Cockeysville.
Thomas B. Todd	North Point.
G. Herbert Rice	Catonsville.
John Arthur	Fork.
Samuel M. Shoemaker	Stevenson.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

(Appointed by School Commissioners.)

Albert S. Cook......Towson.

CORONER.

Dr. Wright S. Sudler......Towson.

ROAD ENGINEER.

CALVERT COUNTY.

POPULATION, 10,223.

COUNTY SEAT-PRINCE FREDERICK.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday iu May aud second Monday in November. Non-jury, first Monday in July aud February. Orphans' Court days, second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
J. Frank Parran	State's Attorney	
George W. Dowell	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
Joseph J. Bafford	Register of Wills	
Everd B. Meade	Sheriff	
James B. Latimer	Treasurer	
Benson B. D. Bond	County Commissioner	1909
Isaac H. Hutchins	County Commissioner	1909
Joseph J. Gibson	County Commissioner	1909
James A. Gott	Judge Orphaus' Court (Chief)1911
Laugley B. Denton	Judge Orphans' Court	1911
Joseph S. Sunderland	Judge Orphans' Court	1911

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

(All Terms Expire iu May, 1910.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Basil A. Duke	1st	Broom's Island.
		Solomon's.
John M. Gott	1st	Wallville.
Latimer Ireland	1st	Port Republic.
Richard E. Humph	ries. 1 st	Mutual.
William W. Duke	2d	
Wm. B. Stafford	2d	Bowen's.
Geo. D. Essex, Jr.	2d	
Joseph R. Griffin	3d	Lower Marlboro.
Stephen G. Bowen.	3d	
William H. Ward.	3d	Mt. Harmony.
John E. Donald	3d	Chesapeake Beach.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

William H.	Hel	en	Solomo	on's.
Rutherford	В.	Smoot	Prince	Frederick.
Milton S. Ki	ng.		Dunkir	·k.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

John Turner	Democratic	Sollers.
Wm. A. Greierson		Huntington.
Philip H. Jones	. Republican	

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms Expire in May, 1910; May, 1912, and May, 1914.)

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
Charles G. Spicknall William F. Robinson A. S. Leathering, Jr	Boston.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

(Appointed by School Commissioners.)

J. Briscoe Bunting.......Prince Frederick.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

POPULATION, 16,248.

COUNTY SEAT-DENTON.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in April and October. Non-Jury, second Monday in January and fourth Monday in June. Orphans' Court days, second Tuesday in February, April, June, August, October and December.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
111212		
Elmer W. Deen	.State's Attorney	
Thomas Lockwood Day	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
Robert J. Jump	Register of Wills	1909
William H. Beck	Sheriff	1909
J. Walter Noble	Surveyor	1910
Samuel G. Nuttle	.Treasurer	1910
Frank P. Medford	.County Commissioner	1909
William J Wright	.County Commissioner	
Wesley Jarrell	County Commissioner	
J. Olan Clark	Judge Orphans' Court (Cliner) 1911
Isaac T Fleetwood	Judge Orphans' Court	1911
Edward W. Liden	.Judge Orphaus' Court	1911

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

William L. Cooper	.1st	. Goldsboro.
William G. Smith	.1st	. Marydel.
E. H. Maloy	.2d	. Greensboro.
Z. Potter Steelc	.3d	. Denton.
Charles B. Harrison	.4tlı	. Preston.
John T. Blades	.4tlı	.Choptank.
Edward F. Davis	.5tlı	. Federalsburg.
Thomas F. Cox	.5th	. Federalsburg.
George H. Beaven	6th	. Hillsboro.
Henry Wilkinson	7†lı	. Ridgely.
Thomas J. Daffin	8th	. Federalsburg.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

NAME. POSTOFFICE. Thomas M. Greene. Hillsboro. Alda P. Whitby. Denton. G. Edgar Williamson. Preston. Charles W. Jefferson. Federalsburg. William T. Temple. Ridgely.
SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.
(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)
James T. SylvesterDemocraticDenton. William H. Thawley Preston. Wm. H. BeauchampRepublicanDenton.
SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.
(Terms Expire in May, 1910; May, 1912, and May, 1914.)
Harry A. Roe. Denton. John E. Wilson. Denton. Albert W. Sisk. Preston.
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.
(Appointed by School Commissioners)

CARROLL COUNTY.

Edward M. Noble......Denton.

POPULATION, 33.860.

COUNTY SEAT-WESTMINSTER.

Court Terms—Jury, second Monday in February, May and November. Non-jury, second Monday in August. Orphans' Court days, every Monday and Tuesday.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.		TERMS EXPIRE.
John N. Reifsnider	State's Attorney	1011
David P. Smeiser	Clerk Circuit Court	1000
Joun J. Stewart	Register of Wills	1000
Jeremian B. Townsnend	Sheriff	1000
M. Theodore Yeiser	. Surveyor	1010
Francis L. Hann	Treasurer	1000
George E. Benson	County Commissioner	1000
George W. Brown	County Commissioner	1011
John S. Fink	County Commissioner	1012
John E. Eckenrode	Judge Orphans' Court /	Chief) 1011
Robert N. Koontz	Judge Orphans' Court	1011
William L. Richards	Judge Orphans' Court	1911

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. .

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
John H. Diffendal	1st	Tancytown.
		Taneytown.
Jesse F. Billmeyer	:2d	Uniontown.
		Patapsco.
		Gamber.
D. Dixon Byers	4th	East View.
		Sykesville.
Robt. H. H. Shipl		
		Lineboro.
James F. Rinker.		
Edwin W. Shrive.	f + С+b	
William A Abbot	t Sth	
Louis A Koontz	9th	Bloom.
		Sams Creek.
Granville S. J. Fo	ox10th	Double Pipe Creek.
J. Edward West.	11th	New Windsor.
Charles D. Spurr	ier12th	Union Bridge.
		Mt. Airy.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

Miss Sadie G. Masenbeimer	
N. H. Baumgartner	Westminster.
George H. Armacost	Westminster.
Byron S. Dorsey	Mt. Airy.
Frank J. Shriner	Union Bridge.
Calvin E. Bankert	Union Bridge.
George A. Arnold	Taneytown.
J. Fred. Waesche	Sykesville.
Andrew J. Houck	Hampstead.
J. Win Snader	New Windsor.
Bradley C. Leatherwood	Mt. Airy.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Henry S. MusselmanDemocratic	Manch	ester.
John M. Roberts	Westm	inster.
William WoodRepublican	Union	Bridge.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms Expire in May, 1910; Two in May, 1912, and Two in May, 1914, in Order Named.)

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
John B. Eppley	Union Bridge.
Theodore F. Englar	Westmington
Jocab H. Blocher	Alesia
Peter Buchman	Hannstead
John O. Devries	Freedom
Frederick D. Miller	Westminster.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

(Appointed by School Commissioners.)

CECIL COUNTY.

POPULATION, 24,662,

COUNTY SEAT-ELKTON.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in March, third Mouday in June, third Monday in September, and second Monday in December. Orphans' Court days, second Tuesday in each month.

ELECTED OFFICERS. .

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EVPIPE
Albert Constable	State's Attorney	1011
maniey Drennen	Clerk Circuit Court	1000
Thomas B. Miller	Register of Wills	1000
Henry G. Hager	Sheriff	1000
Affred B. McVey	Surveyor	1010
Charles K. Lynch	Treasurer	1010
John H. Terrell	Assistant Treasurer	1010
Unaries A. Benjamin	County Commissioner	1000
William H. Deshane	County Commissioner	1000
John F. Pierce	County Commissioner	1011
William H. Simcoe	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief) 1011
Richard B. Merrett	Judge Orphans' Court	1011
Thomas S. Miller	Judge Orphans' Court	

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

NAMES.		POSTOFFICE.
William J. Duhamel.	1st	Earleville.
George G. Morgan	1st	Cecilton
Powell F. Johns	1st	
William T. Reed	2d	Chesaneake City
George H. Russ	2d	Chesapeake City.

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
William T. Bouldin Henry H. Gilpin	1.,3d,	Elkton.
Joseph S. Scarboron	gh. 4th	Pleasant Hill.
Thomas B. Cranmer	r 5th	North East.
Isaiah Biddle Nathan T. Lackland		Principio.
Samuel A. Taylor.	6th	Rising Sun.
George T. Harwood Charles W. Ward.	7th	Port Deposit.
Thomas H. Cummir	ngs8th	Pilot.
Edwin M. Kirk John R. Allen	9th	Calvert.
John A. Ahen	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	······································
	Notaries I	PUBLIC.
(A	all Terms Expire	in May, 1910.)
John A. Morgan		Elkton.
John W. Anthony	ins	Rising Sun.
Henry J. Effing		Rising Sun.
Alonzo A. Barry		
Walter Blackwell.		Chesapeake CityNorth East.
E. B. Fockler John M. Dunbar		North East.
John M. Dumai		
	SUPERVISORS OF	
· ·	All Terms Expire	
Omar D. Crothers. Delmar Smithers William A. Camcro		Chesapeake City.
	SCHOOL COMM	•
(Terms Expire	e in May, 1910;	May, 1912, and May, 1914)
George A. Blake		Elkton.
George O. Garey		North East.
John H. Jeness		Rising Sun.
	SCHOOL SUPER	
		ol Commissioners.)
George Biddle		Elkton.
	DUCKING	POLICE.
	(Terms Expire i	
William Heverin Richard Rickard John Clay		CharlestownNorth EastElkton.
	Coror	NER.
	(Term Expire i	n May, 1910.)
J. Frank Frazer		Elkton.
		•

CHARLES COUNTY.

POPULATION, 17,662.

COUNTY SEAT-LA PLATA.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in May and November. Non-jury, third Monday in February and July. Orphans' Court days, first and third Tuesdays in each month.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE	
Ferdinand C. Cooksey	State's Attorney	1011
Francis D. Mudd	Clerk Circuit Court	1000.
Francis B. Matthews	Register of Wills	1000
John W. Albrittain	Sheriff	1000
James A. Franklin	Survevor	1910
Catalous H. Posey	Treasurer	1010
William P. Jameson	County Commissioner	1000
Price Gray	County Commissioner	1909.
Alexander Haislip	County Commissioner.	. 1011
J. Percival Ryon	County Commissioner.	1911
marcena C. S. Gray	County Commissione"	1012
Josias Hawkins	Judge Orphans' Court ((Chief) 1911
waiter H. Gray	Judge Orphans' Court	1011
Edward Berry	Judge Orphans' Court	1011
	g. o-padano codito,	

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Henry G. Robertse	on1st	La Plata
Thomas Higdon		Piscah
George M. Carpen	ie r 2d .	Piscah
Francis E. Dunnin	gton.3d	Donesster
Peter W. Roby	 4th	Bel Alton
H. Cox Nevitt	. 4th	Rel Alton
Henry M. Ward	4th	Newport
John B. Norris	 5th	Wayside
John W. Selby	5th	Rock Point
wille K. Hamilton	1 Gth	Waldorf
wm. B. Billingsley	6th	Pomfort
Joseph H. Howard	6th	Waldorf
Bernard W. Downs	s 7th	Pomonkey
Kichard T. Knott.	7th	Indian Head
Henry H. Omstead	l(th	Indian Head
rrederick L. Dent.	8th	Bryantown
marry C. Chappele	ar8th	Huguegville
C. A. Bowling	8th	Bryantown
John L. Wolfe	8th	Bryantown.
		J KILLO WILL

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

J. Mitchell Cochrane.....La Plata.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS. (All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

(J,/
NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
Philip E. SasseerDemocratic *Charles H. Cox Thomas M. CarpenterRepublican	Pomfret.
School Commissione	ERS.
(Terms Expire in May, 1910; May, 19	912, and May, 1914.
Bruce M. Wilmer. P. Preston Williams. Jefferson D. Robertson.	Doncaster.
SCHOOL SUPERINTEND	ENT.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

(Appointed by School Commissioners.)

Michael R. Stone......La Plata.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

POPULATION, 27,962.

COUNTY SEAT—CAMBRIDGE.

Court Terms—Jury, fourth Monday in April, second Monday in November. Non-jury, fourth Monday in January and July. Orphans' Court days, every Tuesday.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
William N. Andrews	State's Attorney	1911
·Charles Lake	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
John W. Fletcher	Register of Wills	1909
Henry W. Ruark	Sheriff	1909
	Surveyor	
Ollie R. Wright	County Commissione	er1909
Arthur J. Airwan	County Commissione	er1909
Samuel E. LeCompte	County Commissione	er1911
Eugene Cocheron	County Commissione	er1911
Albert Webb	County Commissione	er1913
	Judge Orphans' Cou	
Millard M. Kirby	Judge Orphans' Cou	rt1911
	Judge Orphans' Cou	

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
N. N. Jones	1st	
J. J. M. Gordy	1st	Rhodesdale.
Charles W. Meyer	2d	E. New Market,
William J. Abdell.	2d	E. New Market.
Benjamin W. Holl	and2d	Secretary.
O. W. McWilliams	3d	Vienna.
William Corkran.	3d	Vienna.
Thos. W. Staplefor	te4th	Taylor's Island.

	NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
	Charles E. Keene		
	Robert R. Ryler		
	Alonzo Travers		
	John H. North Lawrence P. Ashton.	Rth	Hoppers Island
	William Hurlock		
	James R. D. Collins.		
	William R. Shenton.	7th	Cambridge.
	Clement Sulivane		
	Daniel L. Moore		
	John R. Jester Job E. Todd		
	Elijah J. Hurley		
	Wm. H. H. Pritchett	10th	Bishops Head.
	George W. Walter		
	William Fox		
	Clarence L. Seward.		
	Anthony Vincent		
	Columbus J. Waddell Robert L. Hastings		
	John W. Magnire		
	William H. P. Bryan		
		NOTARIES PUBL	
	/ 4.33		
	(141)	Terms Expire in 1	May, 1910.)
	George A. Smith		
	G. Walter Wright		
	C. Guy Le Compte Murray G. Hooper		
	L. Eugene Ross		
	L. Philip Skinner		
	Earle W. Orem		Cambridge.
	John II. Burgess, Jr		
	Clarence L. Saxton		
	James R. Mills Frank P. Corkran		
	Raymond C. Harper.		
į		SUPERVISORS OF ELE	
		Terms Expire in 1	
	John Mace	Democratic	
	Charles B. Cator		Taylors Island.
	Thomas E. Keenan	Republican	Cambridge,
		School Commission	ONERS.
	(Terms Expire, Two	in May, 1910; Two ay, 1914, In Order	o in May, 1912, and Two in Named.)
	George C. Insley	- ·	
	Frank H. Webb		
	James N. Sherman		Bucktown.
	B. J. Johnson		
	John G. Mills	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Cambridge.
	Daniel B. Prettyman		
		SCHOOL SUPERINTER	NDENT.
	(Appo	inted by School Cor	nmissioners.)
	William P. Beckwith		Cambridge.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

POPULATION, 51,920.

COUNTY SEAT-FREDERICK.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in February and September and second Monday in December. Non-jury, second Monday in May. Orphans' Court days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in each week and daily during sittings of court.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	
Arthur D Willard	State's Attorney	1911
Commol T Haffner	Clerk Circuit Court	
William R Cutshall	Register of Wills	1909
Coorgo E Myorg	Sheriff	
Dufug A Rager	Survevor	
Coorgo W Crum	Treasurer	1910
II Milton Kafanyer	County Commissioner	6061
Tincoln C Dinterman	County Commissioner	
Lawis H Rowling	County Commissioner	1909
T Ctownert Annan	County Commissioner	
J. Stewart Annan	County Commissioner	
William H. Hogarth	Judge Orphans' Cour	t (Chief)1911
William H. Pearre	Judge Orphans' Cour	t1911
John E. Phieeger	Judge Orphans' Cour	t
George H. Whitmore	Judge Orphans Cour	

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Richard R. Day	1st	Adamstown.
John F Kellar		,Buckeystown.
Christian H. Ecks	$ ext{tein} 2 ext{d}$	Frederick.
John Francis Smi	th2d	Frederick.
Alfred Ritter	2d	Frederick.
John H. Beachley.	3d	Middletown.
Tames G Stevens.	4th	Creagerstown.
Millard F Shuff	5th	Emmitsburg.
Henry Stokes	5th	Emmitsburg.
Igaac M Fisher	5th	Motters.
John W Hoover.	6th	Wolfsville.
Thomas Greenwel	l7th	Urbana.
James L. Leather	7th	Park Mills.
John I Hitselberg	er8th	Libertytown.
H Clayton Trund	le8th	Libertytown.
Goorge M Smith	9th	New Market.
Ulyggog Hobbs	9th	New Market.
Clarence E Davis	9th	Kemptown.
John H Shipley	9th	Ijamsville.
Calvin N Stem		Sabillasville.
David A Hersche	ıl10th	Deerfield.
Adam Rogor	. 11th	LeGore.
Tohn Iv Lloyd	12th	\dots Petersville.
John III Hojan		

		POSTOFFICE
John L. Jordan	12th	Brunswick
George H. Beim	lbrink13th	Mt Plangant
George J. B. Le	WIS14th	Tofforgon
Benjamin M. Jo	nes15th	Thurmont
Joseph A. Gern	and15th	Gracoham
Joseph Wolf	16th	Myorgyillo
Harvey D. Bake	r16th	Myorgyillo
Reuben S. Grabi	ll17th	Tobaccille
Christopher Bal	ker20th	T owigton
William H. Tyle	er21st	Vollow Chrings
J. L. Rothenhoe	fer21st	Vollow Springs.
Howard M. Jone	es25th	Properties.
John J. Remsh	urg26th	Wollrowsville
		····· warkersville.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

G. Wesley Kindley.	Frederick
Charles B. T. Hendrickson	Frederick
J. Travers Thomas	Frederick
Richard Potts	Frederick
A. Lekoy McCardell	Frederick
Thomas A. Chapline	Frederick
George W. Heinieln	Frederick
Clarence H. Lamar	Licksville
John Gardner	Tiamgvilla
Deujamin w. Saxten	Woodshoro
Grason R. Shaffer.	Thurmont.
Peter R. Langdon	Myorgyillo
Clarence A. Lindsay	Unionville.
William Granam	Burkitteville
William H. Summers	Braddook
Miss Ella R. Hogan	Brungwiele
John L. Routzahn	Middletown
William H. Troxell	Emmitahana
Edwin Devilbiss.	Wellsoner: 11.
Albert M. Coblentz.	warkersville.
Charles R. Gregory	Pruparrials
Bradley C. Leatherwood.	Mt Ainm
Raymond L. Frizzell	Now Montas
	New Market.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

John W. HummDemocratic	Frederick.
Jos. F. Eisenhauer Samuel V. DollRepublican	Frederick

Supervisors of Elections for Frederick City (Under Chap. 335, 1904.)

(Terms Expire April 1, 1910.)

Henry J. D. HaganDemocratic	Frederick
Carlton L. StullDemocratic	Frederick
J. Henry LampeRepublican.	E'rodorial:

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms Expire, Two in May, 1910; Two in May, 1912, and Two in May, 1914, in Order Named.)

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
Charles W. Wright	Pt. of Rocks.
William R. Young	Myersville.
J. Henry Stokes	Emmitsburg.
H. Boteler Gross	.Jefferson.
Isaac M. Motter	Frederick.
L. Tiernan Brien	.Urbana.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

(Appointed by School Commissioners.)

John T. White		Frederick.
Samuel N Voung	Assistant	Frederick.

GARRETT COUNTY.

POPULATION, 17,701.

COUNTY SEAT-OAKLAND.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in March, second Monday in September. Non-jury, first Monday in July, second Monday in December. Orphans' Court days, second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Julius C. Renninger	State's Attorney	1911
Edward Z. Tower	Clerk Circuit Court	1012
Edwin E. Friend	Register of Wills	1909
Austin Brown	SheriffSurveyor	1910
William E Hollinger	Treasurer	1910
Ago B Friend		
A Clade Smith	County Commissioner.	1909
Otho Fiko	County Commissioner	
Albort C Ross	County Commissioners	S. Clerk1909
John L. Fitzwater	Judge Orphans' Court	1911
J. Thomas Moon	Judge Orphans' Court Judge Orphans' Court	

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Francis H. Turr	ner1st	Swanton.
J L McRobie.	1st	Swanton.
Leon Hardie	2d	Friendsville.

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
James Guard	2d	Guard.
Peter Nathan	3d	Grantsville
Marcus M. Fazent	aker.4th	Westernmert
Henry Kanl	ōth	Accident
A. S. Teats	7th	Oakland
John R. Kertott	7th	
William A. Harve	vSth	Gremania W Va
Thomas J. Crowe.	9th	
William D. Hoye.	10th	Deer Park
George B. Brown.		Frosthurg
J. B. Emory	12th.	Biffinger
Albert L. Lee	13th	Kitzmillersville
Andrew B. Gonder	14th	Oakland.
William Dent	14th	Crellin.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

Edward M. Liston	Selhysnort
Orval A. Welch	Friendsville
Samuel Sines	Sines
P. T. Garthright	Mt Lake Park
P. J. Garrett	Deer Park.
George J. Poole	Kitsmillersville
Stuart F. Hamill	Oakland.
Harland L. Jones	Oakland.
Asa T. Matthews	Oakland
James P. Treacy	Oakland
C. M. Tozer	Jennings
Henry Bonig	Grantsville
Henry H. Baker	Grantsville
Miss Ella Kildow	Crellin.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

David M. MasonDemocratic	Oakland.
Clarence V. Guard	Friendsville
Samuel LawtonRepublican	Oakland.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms Expire in May, 1910; May, 1912, and May, 1914.)

George E. BishoffSang	Run.
Charles A. DiffenbaughOakla	nd
William MillerAccide	ent.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

(Appointed by School Commissioners.)

Edward	Α.	Browning.							() o le Le	han

HARFORD COUNTY.

POPULATION, 28,269.

COUNTY SEAT-BELAIR.

Court Terms—Jury, second Monday in February, May and November; non-jury, second Monday in September.
Orphans' Court Days—First Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in each month.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
John R. Stifler	State's Attorney	1911
	Clerk Circuit Court	
Hugh T. Bay	Register of Wills	
Joseph E. Spencer	Sheriff	1910
Walter E. Somerville	Surveyor	1910
John F. Wells	Treasurer	1910
Albert L. M. McCann		
Robert Forwood	County Commissioner.	1909
Alfred H. Wilson	County Commissioner.	1909
Winfield S. Walker	County Commissioner.	1909
John T. Anderson	County Commissioner.	1911
Edward C. Tolley	Judge Orphaus' Court	(Chief)1911
Wm. Munnikhuysen		
William P. Trimble	Judge Orphans' Court.	1911

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Charles E. Creswell.	1st	Mountain.
Cyrus C. Cronin	1st	Sewell.
George M. Hardy		
Jacob P. Osborn	2d	Aberdeen.
James T. Pritchard.		
Richard M. Taylor.	2d	Perrymau.
James A. Lyle	3d	Bel Air.
W. Crawford Norris	9.3	Bel Air.
Harper H. Black	50	Forest Hill.
George W. Richardso Walter R. McComas	24	Bel Air.
Robt. H. Archer, Jr	ou	Churchwillo
William B. Wright.	4th	White Hall
William T. Riley	4th	
William M. Barton.	4th	Pylesville
J. Frank Devoe	4th	· · · · · Rocks.
Alfred S. Tipton	4th	· · · · Jarrettsville.
John O. Stearns	5th	Whiteford.
James S. Davis	5th	\dots Streett.
Luther H. McNabb		
Joseph R. Ely		
Michael H. Fahey	6th	···· Havre de Grace.
J. Fred Mattingly	6th	· · · · · Havre de Grace.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

Henry C. Foster	Havre de Grace.
William J. Fisher	Havre de Grace.
Harmon E. Hoblitzell	Bel Air.
G. Gover Streett	Bel Air.
Thomas W. Hall	Bel Air.
Miss Dora Morgan	Aberdeen.
William B. Selfe	Darlington.
Orion C. Michael	Aberdeen.
Thomas E. Catheart	Jarrettsville.
Ryland H. Mitchell	Aberdeen.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

J. Henry Cain	Democratic	Forest Hill.
William A. Hope		Rocks.
John F. Lowe	Republican	New Park, Pa.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms Expire in May, 1910; May, 1912, and May, 1914.)

Charles	W.	BakerAberdeen.
Edward	A.	WilsonPilesville.
John D.	W	orthingtonBel Air.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

(Appointed by School Commissioners.)

Charles T. Wright.....Bel Air.

DUCKING POLICE.

(Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

Frederick	C. Lawder	e Grace.
George J.	ShirlingPerryma	n.

INSPECTOR OF HAY AND STRAW.

(Term Expires in May, 1910.)

Jacob P. Walker......Havre de Grace.

HOWARD COUNTY.

POPULATION, 16,715.

COUNTY SEAT-ELLICOTT CITY.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in March and first Monday in September; non-jury, third Monday in June and first Monday in December. Orphans' Court Days, first and third Tuesdays in each month.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	0221013.	
Martin F. Burke	State's Attorney	1011
William W. L. Cissei	Clerk Circuit Court	1000
Richard Davis	Register of Wills	1011
George W. Howard	Speriff	1000
John T. R. R. Carroll	Surveyor	1010
Samuel C. Musgrove	Treasurer	1010
Беціашіп F. Hess	County Commissioner	1000
Amor H. Barp	County Commissioner	1011
Jacob J. Werner	County Commissioner	1012
neury Monman	Judge Orphans' Court	(Chief) 1011
Onver P. Cross	Judge Orphans' Court.	1011
George W. Renn	Judge Orphans' Court.	1911

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

		POSTOFFICE.
Henry S. Bell	1st	Elk Ridge
John Resan		Elle Ridge
w. B. Wallenno	rst2d	Ellicott City
william F. Lilly	' 2d	Ellicott City
John W. Hopps.	3d	Alpha
Alfred S. Matth	ews $\operatorname{4th}$	Glenwood
James W. Pearre	e4th	Lighon
Unaries Disney.		Highland
Unaries W. Wils	on5th	Simpsonvilla
Charles H. Brow	n5th	Dayton
August P. Webb	6th	Laurel
James P. Haslup	06th	Savage.

NOTABIES PUBLIC.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

William R. DorseyEllicott City	77
William H. RammieHighland	
Morris F. Quill	
William F. OgilbyElk Ridge	

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Frank ShipleyDemocratic	. Savage.
Alpheus De Vries	Marriottsville.
James H. HarveyRepublican	.Guilford

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR ELLICOTT CITY.

(Terms Expire December 31, 1908. Chap. 316, 1896.)

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
Charles B. Wallenhorst	Ellicott City.
John M. O'Brien	
William M. Mackinson	Ellicott City.

REGISTER OF VOTERS FOR ELLICOTT CITY.

(Term Expires December 31, 1908. Chap. 316, 1896.)

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms Expire in May, 1910; May, 1912, and May, 1914.)

John W. SelbyGlen	ielg.
Thomas M. JohnsonEllic	eott City.
Henry G. PennimanElk	Ridge.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

(Appointed by School Commissioners.)

KENT COUNTY.

POPULATION, 18,789.

COUNTY SEAT-CHESTERTOWN.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in April and October; non-jury, third Monday in January, second Monday in July. Orphans' Court days, every Tuesday.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
William W. Beck	State's Attorney	
James T. Dixon	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
James E. Morris	Register of Wills	1909
Daniel W. 11adaway	Sheriff	1909
Gilbert B. Taylor	Surveyor	
Thomas Gale	Treasurer	
John E. Morris	County Commissioner	1909
William Wagner	County Commissioner	1909
Charles B. Dudley	County Commissioner	1911
Harry Davis	County Commissioner	1911
Alfred C. Loud	County Commissioner	1911
John H. Simpers	Judge Orphans' Court	(Chier)1911
John P. Nicholson	Judge Orphans' Cour	t1911
Edwin S. Morris	Judge Orphans' Cour	t1911

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

(An	Terms Expire in	May, 1910.)
NAMES. J. Rodney Vansant. George C. Townsend. David T. Niekerson. William Parr. Samuel W. Wallis. Thomas J. Shlleross. J. Cordray Loud. Lewin S. Fowler. Andrew Medders. Frank C. Wilkins. Samuel Burgess	.1st .2d .2d .3d .3d .4th .4th .4th .5th	
	NOTARIES PUBL	LIC.
(Al	l Terms Expire in	May, 1910.)
Jesse E. Ireland Charles Estes W. Findley Collins		Chestertown.
=11 111 1 -	SUPERVISORS OF EL	ECTIONS.
(Al	l Terms Expire in	May, 1910.)
Jesse H. Usilton Harry C. Caey Charles S. Smith		L.vnch
	School Commiss:	IONERS.
* (Terms Expire	in May, 1910; May	y, 1912, and May, 1914.)
John N. Bennett William B. Copper. John P. Ahern		Chestertown.
	SCHOOL SUPERINT	ENDENT.
	ointed by School C	
Milton Melvin		Chestertown.
	CORONER.	
(Terms Expires in M	May, 1910.)
John J. Greenwood.		Chestertown.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

POPULATION, 30,451.

COUNTY SEAT-ROCKVILLE.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in March, second Monday in November; non-jury, third Monday in January, first Monday in June. Orphans' Court days, every Tuesday.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Bowie F. Waters	State's Attorney	1011
John L. Brunett	Clerk Circuit Court	1000
Henry C. Almutt	Register of Wills	1000
George W. Mullican	Sheriff	1000
Unaries J. Maddox	Surveyor	1010
Joseph T. White	County Commissioner	1000
Oliver H. P. Olark	County Commissioner	1000
Jacob M. Allnutt	County Commissioner	1000
Richard Ussell	County Commissioner	1011
Charles M. Williams	County Commissioner	1011
George W. Meem	Judge Orphans' Court (Thiof) 1011
Remus R. Darby	Judge Orphans' Court	THET)1911
John E. West	Judge Orphans' Court	
	ourse Orbitains Cont."	1911

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Edward O Proven	1.04	
Edward O. Brown	st	.Laytonsville.
Hugh C. Townsend	1st	. Unity.
Charles H. Murphy	.2α	Clarksburg.
william A. Anderson	• 2a • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Clarkehung
Robert L. Hickerson	.2a	Germantown
Charles F. Elgin	.3d	Poologyillo
James F. Byrne	.3d	Diekarson
John B. Brewer	4th	Rockvillo
Joseph Reading	.4th	Podrville
Clifford H. Robertson	4th	Dockville.
Francis T. Murphy	ăth	Change and the
John S McCeney	5th	. Spencerville.
John S. McCeney	## ##	.Burnt Mills.
Charles E. Ledhlider	· Ott.	. Colesville.
John A. Hall	.otn.,	.Darnestown.
James Small	.6th	. Quince Orchard.
Dennis Claude	7th	Chevy Chago
Altred Wilson	. 7th	Retherds
Manion H. Austin	.7th	Rothordo
Jas. H. Loughborough.	.7th	Rothordo
Alfred F. Fairall	.Sth	Sandy Spring
Leonard Weer	. Stn	Brookwillo
James E. Garrett	.9th	Caithoughamm
Rozel Woodward	.9th	Washington Co.
George R. Bell	10th	Determine On Grove.
Jesse H. Wolfe	11+11	· Fotomac.
BODDE II. HOILE	·TT[H:	.Dickerson.

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Thomas Story	11th	Barnesville.
Charles H. Grimes.	11th	Boyds.
		Damascus.
Joseph Sibley	12th	Cedar Grove.
Robt. T. Mullineau	x12th	Browingsville.
Enos C. Keys	13th	Linden.
		Wheatley.
Patrick O Donnell.	13th	

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

George M. Hunter	Rockville.
William H. Talbott	Rockville.
David H. Warfield	Rockville.
Albert M. Bouic	Rockville.
William M. Terrell	Kensingtou.
George Bibb Brown	Kensington.
James E. Trundle	Gaithersburg.
Frank D. Lizear	Sandy Spring.
Franklin E. Beal	
John R. Johnston	Glen Echo.
Richard B. Gott	Dickerson.
Thomas A. Burdett	Boyds.
H. Edson Rogers	Takoma Park.
Vaudia E. Braddock	Rockville.
George M. Wolfe	Forest Glen.
George M. Reddick	
Frank B. Severance	

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

William	H.	Wade	Democratic.	Cloppers.
William	H.	Griffith		Laytonsville.
Thomas	Vii	nson	Republican.	Rockville.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms Expire, Two in May, 1910; Two in May, 1912, and Two in May, 1914, in Order Named.)

Zadoc M. Cook	Gaithersburg.
Roger B. Farquhar	
Hazel W. Cashell	
George H. Lamar	Rockville.
Joseph H. Stonestreet	Barnesville.
Wilford Offutt	Darnestown.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

(Appointed by School Commissioners.)

Earl	\mathbf{R}	Wood.]	Rockv	ille

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

POPULATION, 29,898.

COUNTY SEAT-UPPER MARLBORO.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in April and October: non-jury, third Monday in January and June. Orphans' Court days, third Tuesday in each month.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Mercer H. Magruder	State Attorney	1911
Benjamin D. Stephen	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
	Register of Wills	
Frank P. Hurd	Sheriff	1909
Christopher C. Billopp	Surveyor	1910
Charles A. M. Wells	Treasurer	1911
	County Commissioner	
	County Commissioner	
Luther Brashears	County Commissioner	
	County Commissioner	
William F. Holmead	County Commissioner	1913
	Judge Orphans' Court	
	Judge Orphans' Cour	
Albert F. Jenkins	Judge Orphans' Cour	t 19 11

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Theo. F. Browning,	Jr 2d	Riverdale.
		Upper Marlboro.
		Westwood.
Millard Thorn	5th	Friendly.
William B. Morgan.	5th	Accokeek.
Edmund Tolson	6th	Camp Spring.
Samuel E. Cox	6th	·····Silver Hill.
Edward Grimes	6th	Forestville.
Joseph H. Fowler	8th	Baden.
		Clinton.
Charles B. Tavenner		
John W. Williams		
Harry F. Frost	10th	Laurel.
Steward L. Aetcheso		
		Brandywine.
John N. Roberts	12th	Camp Spring.
George W. Bixler	13tb	Landover.
		Seat Pleasant.
		Collington.
		Glenndale.
		Glenndale.
John F. Hickey	16th	

STATE GOVERNMENT.	
NAMES. DISTRICT. POSTOFFICE. Alexander Sakers. 16th. Hyattsville. Arthur Carr. 16th. Hyattsville. Oscar H. Stickell. 17th. Hyattsville. Isaac D. Arnold. 17th. Hyattsville. NOTARIES PUBLIC.	
(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)	
Woodville T. Ashby Laurel. Horace B. Fairall Laurel. Irvine Owings Upper Marlboro. William S. Hill Upper Marlboro. W. Hampton Hickey Hyattsville. G. Hodges Carr Hyattsville. W. B. Early Brandywine. Claude Warren Riverdale. Herbert H. Smith Berwyn. Guy S. Meloy Lanham. R. Ernest Smith Upper Marlboro. Albert A. Hewing Brentwood. Arthur R. Smith Brentwood. Mariou Ducket, Jr Bladensburg.	
SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.	
(Terms Expire in May, 1910.) T. Van ClagettDemocraticUpper Marlboro. Charles L. TurnerAquasco. Richard B. B. ChewRepublicanUpper Marlboro.	
SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.	
(Terms Expire in May, 1910; May, 1912, and May, 1914.))
Francis W. Hill	
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.	
(Appointed by School Commissioners.)	
Frederick Sasscer	
JURY COMMISSIONERS.	
(Terms Expire in May, 1910.)	
George M. Smith	
LIQUOR LICENSE COMMISSIONERS.	
(Terms Expire April 1, 1910. Chap. 561, 1908.)	
T. Howard Duckett. Hyattsville. Henry H. Talbert. Croome. William S. Ryon. Ritchie.	

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

POPULATION, 18,364.

COUNTY SEAT-CENTREVILLE.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in May and November; non-jury, fourth Monday in January and third Monday in July. Orphans' Court Days, every Tuesday.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Thomas J. Keating	State's Attorney	1911
Samuel Senev	Clerk Circuit Court	1911
Robert W. Thomas	Register of Wills	
George A. Whiteley	Sheriff	1909
Samuel C. Coursev	Surveyor	1910
Louis H. Perkins	Treasurer	
William S. Cross	County Commissioner	1909
Henry C. Hendrix	County Commissioner.	1909
William H. H. Hopkins	County Commissioner.	1909
Ezekiel J. Merrick	County Commissioner	1909
Oliver C. Newman	County Commissioner.	
Charles H Quimby	County Commissioner.	1909
William E Roe	County Commissioner.	
Alfred Tucker, Sr	Judge Orphans' Court ((Cuier)1911
Joseph B Cook	Judge Orphans' Court.	
Hiram G. Tarbutton	Judge Orphans' Court.	1911

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
John C. Hackett.	1st	Sudlersville.
Samuel C. Faulki	ner1st	Templeville.
Dobont E Crobs	m2d	Ingleside.
Robert E. Grana	9d	Church Hill.
Robert T. Armsti	ong2u	Church Will
John H. Carter	2a	Church Hill.
William D. Troy	3d	Centreville.
Jas. McK. Tilghr	nan3d	Centreville.
John W Tarman	3d	Centreville.
John O Philling	4th	Chester.
min a few A Mol	an Ath	Stevensville.
Theodore A. Tol	SOH HUL	Ougonetown
J. L. Goldsborous	ghetn	Queenstown.
Charles O. Cours	sey5th	Fords Store.
Harry Clark	6th	Queen Anne.
Benjamin F. Har	tley7th	Crumpton.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

William L. Holton	Centreville.
George I. Wallace	Queenstown.
Nelson J. Brown	Church Hill.
T Lamuel Roberts	Sudiersville.
George O. Calloway	Stevensville.
J. Louis Evans	Centreville.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

(Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

John R.	CookDemocratic	Centreville.
William	F. Phillips	Sudlersville
William	AndersonRepublican	Centreville.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms Expire in May, 1910; May, 1912, and May, 1914.)

John M. Corkran	Centreville
John R. Benton	Kent Island
Arthur R. Sudler	Sudlersville.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

(Appointed by School Commissioners.)

B. J. Grimes.....Centreville.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

POPULATION, 25,923.

COUNTY SEAT-PRINCESS ANNE.

Court Terms—Jury, second Monday in April and October; non-jury, second Monday in January and July. Orphans' Court days, second aud fourth Tuesdays in February, April, June, August, October and December.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

	OFFICE.	
Gordon Tull	State's Attorney	1011
Stephen F. Dashiell	Clerk Circuit Court	1019
Sidney Waller	Register of Wills	1000
Sidney U. Long	Sheriff	1000
Levin H. Hall	Surveyor	1910
William J. Webster	County Commission	er 1900
Edward B. Lankford	County Commission	דרסד ייב
William J. Coulbourne	County Commissione	er1913
Henry F. Barnes	Judge Orphans' Cou	rt (Chief)1911
John R. Corbin	Judge Orphans' Cou	rt1911
George B. N. Sterling	Judge Orphans' Cou	rt1911

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

NAMES. D	ISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Geo. W. Bloodsworth.	1st	Hobnot
Frank M. Waters	. 2d	Oriole.
William M. Hunt	3d	Kingston.
John C. Wilson	.3d	Marion
Wm. T. Beauchamp	.3d	Princess Anne
M. Filmore Bounds	5th	. Princess Anne
George R. Marsh	5th	. Princess Anne
Thomas W. Landon	.6th	. Landonville
Peter M. Tilghman	7th	Crisfield.

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTO	FFICE.
Wm. V. Sterling	7th	Crisfield.	
Mortimer A. Ward. Joseph T. Tarlton.	8th	Marion S	tation.
Stephen C. Corbin.	10th	Ewell.	
James M. Jones Thomas K. Whealto	11th n 19th	Dames Q	uarter.
George H Handy	13th	Westover	
George B. Horner Emanuel B. Lyons.	14th	Deals Isl	and. Anne.
Samuel H. Colona.	15th	Princess	Anne.
	Notaries	Public.	
(A	ll Terms Expir	e in May, 1910.)	
Aden Davis, Jr			
Hampden P. Dashie Samuel H. Sudler.	÷11	Princess	Anne.
William J. Peyton.		Crisfield.	
J. Frank Miles Arthur Andrews		Deals Isl	and.
	SUPERVISORS O		
(A		e in May, 1910.)	
L. James Wilson	_		Anne.
Tagas D. Horacar		Cristield	
Frank C. Gladden.	Republican	Princess	Anne.
	SCHOOL COM		•
		May, 1912, and M	
Vacancy John S. Sudler		Manakin	
Albert E. Goodrich		Crisfield.	
	SCHOOL SUPE	CRINTENDENT.	
		ool Commissioners.)	
William H. Dashie	all	Princess	Anne.
	ST. MARY'	S COUNTY.	
	Population		
	COUNTY SEAT-		
Court Terms—Ju	ry, third Mond	ay in March and S	September; non-
jury, first Monday second and fourth	in June and	December, Orpha	ns' Court days,
	ELECTED	Officers.	
NAMES.		FICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Benjamin H. Cama Enoch B. Abell J. Philip Greenwel	Cler	k Circuit Court	1909
Henry C. Dent	Shel	evor	1910
Joseph B. Drury.	Trea	asurer	1910

STATE GOVERNMENT.
OFFICE. TERM EXPIRES
J. Thomas Abell. County Commissioner. 1909 John T. Ceeil. County Commissioner 1911 Samuel Hayden. County Commissioner 1913 Joseph H. Key. Judge Orphans' Court (Chief) 1911 James H. Bailey. Judge Orphans' Court. 1911 William S. Coppage Judge Orphans' Court. 1911
OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)
NAMES. DISTRICT. POSTOFFICE. Stanislaus Clark. 1st. Ridge. E. E. Burch. 1st. St. Inigoes. Charles A. Watts 2d Valley Lee. Philip J. Medley. 2d. Valley Lee. T. Fenwick Herbert. 3d Leonardtown. Theodore B. Carpenter. 4th Budds Creek. James J. Alvey. 4th Morganza. George R. Garner. 4th Chaptico. Charles Adams. 5th Mechanicsville. L. Johnson Conter. 5th Charlotte Hall. Joseph C. Wible. 6th Hollywood. William T. Bailey. 6th Morganza. J. Woodley Latham. 6th Laurel Grove. James J. Stone. 7th Milestown. R. Johnston Colton. 7th Oakley. Henry W. Bedford. 8th. Jarboesville.
Notaries Public.
(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)
Francis V. King. Leonardtown. C. Gwynn Burroughs. Mechanicsville. William P. Powell. Ridge. Ernest M. Anderson. Mechanicsville.
SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.
(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)
Walter B. DentDemocratieOakley. J. Thomas BromeSt. Mary's City. John D. HurryRepublicanHurry.
SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.
(Terms Expire in May, 1910; May, 1912, and May, 1914.)
Zaek R. Morgan Meehanicsville Alexander Kennedy St. Mary's City. John F. Duke Leonardtown.
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.
(Appointed by School Commissioners.)
George W. JoyLeonardtown.

TALBOT COUNTY.

POPULATION, 20,342.

COUNTY SEAT-EASTON.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in May and November; non-jury, first Monday in February and fourth Monday in July. Orphans' Court days, every Tuesday, except Election Day.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES. J. Harry Covington Francis G. Wrightson	State's All	TERMS EXPIRE.
Charles R. Wooters	Register of William	· · · · · · · · · 1909
A. Eugene Welsh John H. Craig	Sheriff	
Joseph B. Harrington	Tragguron	1910
James P. Elliott	County Commissioner.	
Frank D. Harrison William H. Myers	Judge Orphans' Court	

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
John W. D. Jump.	1st	171
OULD U. ALHUEISOII.	IST	TO
Charley 12. Willey.	//1	CIL Br
Edwin C. Sparks.	2d	
Daniel E. Higgins.	2d	St. Michaels.
z · z · Avaner	20	n
John S. Sullivan	34	·····Oxiora.
Jonathan H. Leona	rd 3d	····Trappe.
Anthony P. Ross	. 34	Oxford.
Alga Smith	4th	····Trappe.
Batchelor C. Barton	n 4th	Queen Anne.
William F. May	5+h	····· Queen Anne.
Benjamin F. Sherw	and 5th	
Joseph G. Skinner.	5th	
i = 5.5 & minici.	ош	······.McDaniel.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

J. Percy Aikenhead Easton.	
Charles E. Morris	
mula rieming	
Walter M. Sewell	
Charles E. Nicols Easton	Is.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
Courtland W. RoeDemocratic Charles E. Simpson S. Elliott ShannahanRepublicau	Trappe.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms Expire in May, 1910; May, 1912, and May, 1914.)

Robert A.	DodsonSt. Michaels.
Michael B	Nichols
H. Spence	MatthewsOxford.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

(Appointed by School Commissioners.)

Nicholas Orem.....Easton.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

POPULATION, 45,133.

COUNTY SEAT-HAGERSTOWN.

Court Terms—Jury, second Monday iu February, May aud November; non-jury, first Monday in August. Orphans' Court days, Tuesday and Friday in each week.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Ammatmana Tr	State's Attorney	1911
Harry E. Baker	Clark Circuit Court	1909
Harry E. Baker	Dogistor of Wills	1909
Thomas E. Hilliard	Chariff	1909
George W. Earnshaw	Sherin	1910
Elmer E. Piper	Surveyor	1000
To tal A Dohnon	County Commissioner.	
es to Ta Silab	Commissioner.	
To C Mallan	Commer Commissioner.	
TO II II III TO	County Commissioner.	
TILL Complete	County Commissioner.	
TTTIII Coamon	Junge Orbhans Court	(OTICE) TOTT
Levi Bear	Judge Orphans' Court.	
Clayton C. Ziegler	Judge Orphans' Court	
Clayton C. Ziegler	Junge Orphans Court	

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
John I. Chrisman	lst	Sharpsburg.
Samuel M. Reitsell	4th	Clearspring.
Joseph Harrison	х иц	····· Clearspring.
GCOISC M. BLOVEL	15TB	TO
Bhas B. Hartle	Hagerstown	n

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

(In Larmie III May, 1910.)	
John W. Biershing	
Harry K. Mumma	
D. H. Garver	
George B. Stonebraker	
John D. Turner	
Allen Yingling. Hagerstown. John M. Lane Hagerstown.	
John M. Lane. Hagerstown. D. C. Gilbert Hagerstown.	
Armstead A. Swingle	
Robert B. Wright	
Josiah F. Staub. Williamsport. Robert I. Hibaygar Sharpsburg.	
Robert L. HibergerSharpsburg. John V. AleyanderSharpsburg.	
John V. Alexander	
W. B. Brenner	
Leon R. Lourtee	
Otho M. Snyder	
W. Hampton Shervin	
George W. Buxton	
George W. Brewbaker	
Edna M. Snyder	
Hagerstown.	

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

John B. SweeneyDemocratic	Haganatar
Daniel M. Neikirk	TZ . 3
Norman B. ScottRepublican	Hagerstown

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR HAGERSTOWN.

(Terms Expire Third Monday in February, 1910.)

	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
ohn	H Middlekauff	Democratic

John H. MiddlekaumDemocratic	Hagerstown.
William P. Rauth	Hagerstown.
Charles B. MeredithRepublican	\dots Hagerstown.

REGISTERS OF VOTERS FOR HAGERSTOWN.

(Terms Expire Third Monday in February, 1910.)

Henry K. Hock	.1st Ward	Hagerstown.
E. Bane Snyder		
Charles E. Hammond		
John D. Hoover	.4th Ward	
M. Harry Gruber	.5th Ward	

ASSISTANT REGISTERS OF VOTERS FOR HAGERSTOWN.

(Terms Expire Third Monday in February, 1910.)

Harry Spigler	1st Ward	Hagerstown.
Charles Magaha	2d Ward	Hagerstown.
Ernest Shockey	3d Ward	Hagerstown.
Clinton Stouffer		
Jersey Reeder	5th Ward	Hagerstown.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms Expire, Two in May, 1910; Two in May, 1912, and Two in May, 1914, in Order Named.)

William B. King	Hagerstown.
David L. Mesher	Clearspring.
Frank W. Mish	Hagerstown.
Edmund Cohill	Hancock.
William H. Hoffman	Hagerstown.
George M. Bushey	Cavetown.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

(Appointed by School Commissioners.)

John P Flockler	Hagerstown

WICOMICO COUNTY.

POPULATION, 22,852.

COUNTY SEAT-SALISBURY.

Court Terms—Jury, fourth Monday in March and September; nonjury, first Monday in January and July. Orphans' Court days, second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Joseph L. Barey	State's Attoruey	
Ernest A. Toadvine	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
John W. Dashiell	Register of Wills	
William W. Laramore	Sheriff	1909
Peter S. Shockley	Surveyor	1910
Thomas Perry	Treasurer	
William H. Cooper	County Commissioner	1909
John E. Johnson	County Commissioner	1909
Cornelius G. Messick	County Commissioner	1911
Wesley D. Truitt	County Commissioner	1911
John P. Wright	County Commissioner	1909
King V. White	Judge Orphans' Cour	t (Chief)1911
Alonzo Dykes	Judge Orphans' Court	t
Edward M. Smith	Judge Orphans' Court	t1911

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Isaac L. English	1st	Mardella Springs.
wm. н. н. ванеу	lst	Salisbury
George D. Freeny	2d	Quantico.
Hanson S. Phillips.	2d	Hebron.
Minos B. Downing	3d	White Haven.
William Denton	3d	Tyaskin.
H. James Truitt	4th	Pittsville.
Samuel P. Parsons.	4th	Parsonsburg.
William A. Trader.	5th	Salisbury.
William S. Boston.	5th	Salisbury.
Marcellus Dennis	6th	Powellsville.
Isaac F. Messick	7th	Fruitland.
T. Rodney Jones	9th	Salisbury.
Walter C. Mann	10th	Sharptown.
Wm. A. C. Williams	11th	Delmar, Del.
Levin T. Walter	12th	Nanticoke.
John F. Phillips	12th	Clara
Elias J. Robertson	12th	
Henry D. Powell.	13th	Salisbury.
Frederick M. Hall.	14th.	
		······································

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Miss Elizabeth L. Wailes	Salisbury.
Miss Mary E. Hearn	Salisbury.
Edward C. Fulton	Salisbury.
G. Vickers White	Salisbury.
George R. Hill	Salisbury.
J. G. W. Perdue	Delmar, Del.
Thomas J. Walter	Nanticoke.
Purnell T. White	Sharptown.
Minus A. Davis	Pittsville.
Dallas H. Hearn	

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS. (Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

NAME.	POSTOFFICE
Samuel S. SmythDemocratic	Salisbury.
George A. Bounds	Hebron.
Robert D. GrierRepublican	Salisbury.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms Expire in May, 1910; May, 1912, and May, 1914.)

Levin T. CooperS	harptown
Albert L. JonesQ	
Harry L. BrewingtonS	alisbury.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

(Appointed by School Commissioners.)

W. J. Holloway......Pocomoke City.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

POPULATION, 20,865.

COUNTY SEAT-SNOW HILL.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in May and fourth Monday in October; non-jury, third Monday in January and July. Orphans' Court days, second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
William F. Johnson	State's Attorney	1911
Oliver D. Collins	Clerk Circuit Court	1913
	Rcgister of Wills	
Calvin E. Townsend	Sheriff	1909
	Surveyor	
Littleton B. Birch	Wreckmaster	1910
Edward H. Taylor	County Commissioner.	1909
John L. Robbins	County Commissioner.	1909
Samuel M. Atkins	County Commissioner.	1911
Elijah J. Shockley	County Commissioner.	1911
James E. rnomas	County Commissioner.	1911
Ara P. Bowen	Judge Orphans' Court	(Chief)1911
Henry N. Willis	Judge Orphans' Court	
William A. Taylor	Judge Orphans' Court	1911

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFI	CE.
William W. Quinn.	1st	$. \dots . Pocomoke$	City.
J. D. Allen Robinso	n1st	Pocomoke	City.

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Ephraim Hillman	1st	Pocomoke City.
		Snow Hill.
Daniel H. Lewis	2d	Snow Hill.
James H. Mumford.	3d	Ocean City.
Daniel A. Massey	3d	Bernn.
Leslie P. Bowen		
Timothy Rayne, Sr.	5th	Bishopville.
		Snow Hill.
Thomas R. Corbin.		
		Stockton.
W. J. Ouley	8th	Girdletree.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

(All Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

Miss Carrie H. Polk	Pocomoke City.
Littleton P. Ewell	Pocomoke City.
Frank D. Young	Pocomoke City.
Edgar Fountaine	Pocomoke City.
Edward C. Conner	Snow Hill.
Horace Payne	Snow Hill.
William S. Parsons	Snow Hill.
Theodore Palmatory	Berlin.
Charles W. Keas	Berlin.
John E. Smith	Berlin.
Clarence Burbage	Stockton.
R. Lee Purnell	Ocean City.
James P. Townsend	Snow Hill.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

(Terms Expire in May, 1910.)

J. Samuel Price Democratic	Snow Hill.
John H. Blades	Pocomoke City.
James H. HannockRepublican	.Snow Hill.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms Expire in May, 1910: May, 1912, and May, 1914.)

James H. Vincent	Pocomoke (City.
Lemuel W. Ouly	Girdletree.	
	Snow Hill.	

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

(Appointed by School Commissioners.)

Edgar W. McMaster..... Pocomoke City.

Biographical Sketches of State Officers.

Governor: Austin L. Crothers (Democrat), of Cecil county.

Austin L. Crothers was born near Conowingo, Cecil county, in the year 1860, and is now 47 years of age and unmarried. He is the eighth son of Alpheus Crothers and Margaret Aurelia Porter, who lived on a farm of about 150 acres.

Mr. Crothers, coming from sturdy stock, attained large proportions, standing nearly six feet high and built proportionately large without impressing his casual acquaintance as being stout. As a boy he evinced keen desire for study, and at the public schools and at West Nottingham Academy, where he received a greater part of his education, he laid the foundation then for his future successful life.

After completing his studies he taught school for a time, but soon found that the quiet humdrum of the school room was not at all suited to his ideas of life. Following a natural inclination he took up the study of law and finished his course at the University of Maryland, where he was graduated in 1890 with honors and admitted to the Cecil Bar.

He was elected State's Attorney in the year 1901, and served out his term of four years. In 1897 he was elected to the State Senate to succeed his brothers, the late Charles C. Crothers. He immediately became the Democratic leader of his party in that body. He was appointed chairman of the Committee of Finance, and while holding this position he made an impression upon the State officials which has never been forgotten.

Mr. Crothers was conservative and cautious, but at the same time so logical in his rulings of the committee that his course in every matter was followed with acclaim. He showed a tendency to guard the outlay of the people's money, and in his administration saved the State thousands of dollars that might have been expended on wild-cat legislatives schemes. In 1892 he ran again, but was defeated, as was also the case four years later, his defeat being due to factional differences in the county.

In March 28, 1906, Governor Warfield appointed him Associate Judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Edwin H. Brown. The appointment was accepted by Democrats as being a proper move on the part of the Governor. Judge Crothers remained on the Bench serving with genial ability until his nomination for Governor. Mr. Crothers makes his home in Elkton, Cecil county.

Nathan Winslow Williams, Secretary of State, was appointed and qualified on the seventh day of January, 1908. He is the son of Caroline Winslow and John Butler Williams, and was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 26th day of August, 1860. His father and grandfather (John Williams) were residents of the city of Baltimore, where he has lived since his fifth year. He studied at the Baltimore City College, at the Johns Hopkins University, and graduated from the Columbia Law School, in New York, in 1883, since which time he has practiced law in Baltimore—first, in the office of the State's Attorney of that city until 1887; and subsequently, as a member of the firm of Williams, Thomas & Williams; his partners being William S. Thomas and Henry Williams.

During the administration of Gov. Edwin Warfield he served upon his staff with the rank of Judge Advocate General.

Comptroller of the Treasury: Dr. Joshua W. Hering (Democrat).

Dr. Joshua W. Hering is a resident of Westmnister and has been prominent in the politics and public life of Carroll county for a number of years. He first held public office in the session of the Maryland Senate of 1896, having been elected Senator in a special election in December, 1895, which was most hotly contested, the vote of his county determining the political complexion of the Senate in that session. He was chairman of the Committee on Revaluation and Assessment, and was also chairman of the Conference Committee of the two houses on this bill. In the same session he was on the Finance and corporation Committees. He has been connected with the banking business for many years, and was for a term President of the Maryland Bankers' Association. He was elected Comptroller of the Treasury in 1899 and 1901, and declined a renomination in 1903. He was unanimously nominated for the same office in 1907 by the Democratic State Convention, and after canvassing the State was elected by a majority of nearly 15,000. He was elected President of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church in 1892 and re-elected in 1896, and is the only layman who was ever elected president of that body and the only person ever re-elected. He was one of the founders of Western Maryland College; was its treasurer for many years and is now President of its Board of Trustees. He was also one of the founders of the Westminster Theological Seminary and of the Home for the Aged at Westminster. He is President of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Carroll County and a director in a number of other institutions. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from St. John's College, at Annapolis, in June, 1900.

State Treasurer: Murray Vandiver (Democrat), of Harford county.

Mr. Murray Vandiver was born in 1845 at Havre de Grace. Md. He is the son of the late Robert R. Vandiver, a descendant of some of the first settlers of Delaware. He was educated in the public schools of Harford county and Havre de Grace Academy, and grauated from a business college in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1864. He early engaged in the lumber business in Havre de Grace. He was elected a member of the House of Delegates of Maryland in 1876, 1878, 1880, and was Speaker of the House in 1892. He was a member of the National Democratic Convention of 1892, which nominated Cleveland; of 1896, which nominated Bryan the first time; a delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention of 1900, and a delegate-at-large and chairman of the delegation to the National Democratic Convention of 1904, which nominated Parker. From 1888 to 1897 Mr. Vandiver was secretary and treasurer of the Democratic State Central Committee, and in 1897 became chairman of the committee by appointment of Colonel Buchanan Schley. He was reappointed chairman of the committee by Colonel L. Victor Baughman in August, 1899, with the full concurrence of the State Convention, which position he now holds. As chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee Mr. Vandiver conducted the re-organization primary campaign in Baltimore in the fall of 1898, which resulted in the precinct organization of Baltimore, of which Hon. James P. Gorter is the head. Mr. Vandiver managed the State campaign in 1899, which restored the Democratic party to power in the State, as well as exercised an influence in his advisory capacity in the municipal campaign in Baltimore in the spring of 1899, which restored the Democratic party to power in the city. From July, 1893, to October 1, 1897, Mr. Vandiver was Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Maryland, District of Columbia and Delaware and two

counties of Virginia, being appointed by President Cleveland and serving at the time of the preparation for the collection of the income tax. Mr. Vandiver resigned as Collector of Internal Revenue to take effect October 1, 1897, and upon his retirement was highly complimented by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue upon the very efficient and satisfactory condition of his office, the national administration at that time being Republican. On January 11, 1900. Mr. Vandiver was elected Treasurer of the State of Maryland, receiving the entire vote of his party in both the Senate and House in open session and without party caucus, which office he now fills, having been elected at the sessions of the General Assembly of 1902 and 1904 without opposition. Mr. Vandiver was appointed on the staff of the late Governor Robert M. McLane with the rank of colonel, and on the staff of Governor John Walter Smith with the rank of brigadier-general. He is a director in the First National Bank of Havre de Grace, Third National Bank of Baltimore, the Commonwealth Bank of Baltimore and the American Bonding Company of Baltimore, the National Bank at Port Deposit, a director in the DelawareRailroad and was one of the World's Fair Commissioners for the State of Maryland appointed by Governor Brown in 1892. He is a director in nearly all the incorporated companies located at Havre de Grace, and was Mayor of the city in 1885 and 1886. He wrote the charter which incorporated Havre de Grace as a city in 1878.

Attorney General: ISAAC LOBE STRAUS (Democrat), of Baltimore.

Mr. Straus was born in Baltimore on the 24th of March, 1871. His early education was by private instruction and at the Baltimore City College. In 1887 he entered the Johns Hopkins University and graduated there with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1890. Having won a university scholarship, he remained at the university for a post-graduate year, continuing his studies in Roman law and political science. In the meantime he read law in the office of the Honorable Isador Rayner and entered the Law Department of the University of Maryland, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1892, when he was admitted to the Bar. In January, 1900, he was appointed General Counsel to the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Baltimore city and held that place until nominated for the General Assembly in the fall of 1901. In November, 1901, he was elected to the House of Delegates and was the leader of that body during the session of 1902. In 1904 he was appointed and served for several months as a member of the

Burnt District Commission of Baltimore City. His offices in the Glenn Building having been destroyed by the great fire in February, 1904, Mr. Straus practiced for the year following the fire in the office of the Honorable William Pinkney Whyte. In 1906 he was appointed by the General Assembly as Special Counsel for the State of Maryland in the controversy of the State with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad growing out of the suspension by the railroad company of the payments of dividends on the State's stock in the Washington Branch of the railroad, and took a leading part in effecting the settlement and preparing the legislative measures whereby the State disposed of its 5,500 shares of the Washington Branch stock to the railroad company for the sum of \$2,500,000. In 1906 the Maryland Agricultural College conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon Mr. Straus.

President of the Senate: Joseph B. Seth (Democrat), Easton.

Joseph Bruff Seth was born on November 25, 1845, in Bay Hundred District of Talbot county, Md. His father was Alexander Hamilton Seth, a farmer, also a member of the House of Delegates of Maryland in 1844, and his mother was Martha A. Haddaway, daughter of William Haddaway and Ann Kersey. Mr. Seth's parental ancestor was Nicholas Harvey, who came into the Province in 1634 with Leonard Calvert. He was granted a patent for land on the Patauxent River, opposite Point Patience, called "St. Joseph's Manor." Nicholas Harvey was a member of the First Assembly held in the colony; he was also one of the first to receive a military commission, having received a commission from Leonard Calvert on the 3d of January, 1639, to raise a company to go against the nation called the Maquantequants, a tribe of Indians who were committing sundry insolences upon the English inhabitants.

Mr. Seth was educated in the public schools of Maryland and under private tutors, and was admitted to the Bar of the State in Baltimore in 1867, since which time he has been a successful practitioner, both in Baltimore city and Talbot county.

He sat in the Legislature as a Delegate for Talbot county in the sessions of 1874, 1884 and 1886, during the latter term being Speaker of the House. In 1905 he was elected to the State Senate and was chosen president of that body in the session of 1906.

By appointment of Governor Robert M. McLane, in 1884, Mr. Seth served as Judge Advocate General, with the rank

of brigadier, and was re-appointed by Governor Lloyd, and again commissioned by Governor Jackson. In 1890 he was appointed Commander of the State Fishery Force, and held this position for three years, resigning in July, 1903.

Speaker of the House of Delegates: J. Enos Ray, Jr. (Democrat), Chillum.

Mr. Ray, son of J. Enos Ray and Gertrude Shreve Ray, was born at Chillum, Prince George's county, Md., January 12, 1874, and was educated at the Chillum public school and Maryland Agricultural College, graduating from the later institution in 1892 with the degree of A. B., receiving later from his alma mater the honorary degree of A. M. Studied law at the Georgetown University, in the District of Columbia, receiving therefrom the degree of LL. B. in 1896, and the degree of LL. M. the following year. He was admitted to the Bar in 1897, and is engaged in the active practice of his profession before the courts of Maryland and the District of Columbia. Mr. Ray was elected to the House of Delegates from his native county in 1903, and re-elected in 1905, and in the session of 1906 was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, a member of the committee to investigate the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the leader of his party on the floor of the House. Mr. Ray was elected for the third consecutive term on November 5, 1907, was Speaker of the House of Delegates at the January session, 1908.

Adjutant-General: Henry Warfield (Democrat), Baltimore.

General Warfield was born in Baltimore, July 1, 1867. He is a son of the late Henry M. Warfield, who was the candidate for Mayor of Baltimore on the reform ticket in 1875. His brothers are R. Emory Warfield, president of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New York, and S. Davies Warfield, president of the Continental Trust Company of Baltimore. The latter was a candidate for Mayor of Baltimore in 1891 and Postmaster of Baltimore for eleven years, having been appointed by President Cleveland and re-appointe by President McKinley.

General Warfield enlisted as a private in Company K, Fifth Regiment Infantry, Maryland National Guard, November 1, 1885, and served continuously until January 22, 1908, on which date he was appointed Adjutant-General of Mary-

land by Governor Crothers.

He was elected Second Lieutenant of Company K, November 1, 1888, afterwards becoming First Lieutenant of Com-

pany F, Captain on Regimental Staff, Captain of Company B, Major and Colonel, being elected to the latter position on June 30, 1903.

General Warfield has always taken much interest in the affairs of his native city, both business and social. He is the resident manager of the Royal Insurance Company Ltd. of Liverpool, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Baltimore, and one of the directors of the Board of Trade.

His membership in the clubs of Baltimore includes the Maryland, Elkridge, Merchants and Bachelors Cotillon.

General Assembly of Maryland, 1908.

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Anne Arundel County—Senate: James R. Brashears (D)
Anne Arundel County—House of Delegates: A. Theodore Brady (D)
Baltimore City (First Legislative District)—Senate: Charles P. Coady (D)
Baltimore City (First Legislative District)—House of Delegates: Edgar N. Ash (D)
Baltimore City (Second Legislative District)—Senate: Peter J. Campbell (D)
Baltimore City (Second Legislative District)—House of Delegates: Robert H. Carr (D)
Baltimore City (Third Legislative District)—Senate 3 J. Charles Linthieum (D)
Baltimore City (Third Legislative District)—House of Delegates: James A. Dawkins (D)

Baltimore City (Fourth Legislative District)—Senate: Charles W. Jones (R)103 E. Cross Street
Baltimore City (Fourth Legislative District)—House of Delegates: Charles L. J. Carroll (D)
Baltimore County—Senate: John S. Biddison (D)
Baltimore County—House of Delegates: Carville D. Benson (D)
Calvert County—Senate: Lewis McK. Griffith (R)
Calvert County—House of Delegates: *John W. Petersou (D)
Caroline County—Senate: William W. Goldsborough (D)Greensboro
Caroline County—House of Delegates: James R. Phillips (D)
Carroll County—Senate: Johnzie E. Beasman (D)Sykesville
Carroll County—House of Delegates: Jacob A. Frederick (D)
Cecil County—Senate: Joseph I. France (R)
Cecil County—House of Delegates: James C. McCauley (D)Leeds James W. Squier (D)Elkton Clinton J. Yerkes (D)Nottingham, Pa., R. F. D.
Charles County—Senate: S. Spearman Lancaster (R)
Charles County—House of Delegates: Clarence R. Burroughs (R)
Dorchester County—Senate: Joseph B. Andrews (R)

Dorchester County—House of Delegates:Charles G. Satterfield (R) HurlockEdward S. Phillips (R) CambridgeCharles S. Jackson (R) CambridgeDaniel M. Webster (D) Secretary
Frederick County—Senate: John P. T. Mathias (R)Thurmout
Frederick County—House of Delegates: Aaron R. Anders (R)
Garrett County—Senate: W. McCulloh Brown (R)Oakland
Garrett County—House of Delegates: Lawrence F. Green (R)
Harford County—Senate: William B. Baker (R)Aberdeen
Harford County—House of Delegates: Martin I. Jarrett (D). Jarrettsville Harry C. Lawder (D). Havre de Grace Walter R. McComas (D). Bel Air Joseph S. Whiteford (D). Whiteford
Howard County—Senate: Arthur P. Gorman, Jr. (D)Laurel
Howard County—House of Delegates: William H. Brown (D)
Kent County—Senate: William M. Slay (D)
Kent County—House of Delegates: James S. Harris (D)
Montgomery County—Senate: Blair Lee (D)Silver Spring
Montgomery County—House of Delegates: Andrew J. Cummings (D)
Prince George's County—Senate: William B. Clagett (D)
Prince George's County—House of Delegates: James Enos Ray, Jr. (D)

Queen Anne's County—Senate: John Frank Harper (D)
Queen Anne's County—House of Delegates: Wolsey J. Massey (D) Price's Station Dudley G. Roe (D) Barclay John P. Roe (D) Chester
Somerset County—Senate: Lewis M. Milbourne (D)
Somerset County—House of Delegates: Lorie C. Quinn (D)
St. Mary's County—Senate: Francis F. Greenwell (I)Leonardtown
St. Mary's County—House of Delegates: Charles V. Hayden (D)Leonardtown Horace H. Bowling (R)Mechanicsville
Talbot County—Senate: Joseph B. Seth (D)Easton
Talbot County—House of Delegates: William J. Jackson (D). Tilghmans J. Edward Mortimer (D). Neavitt George C. Moore (D). Queen Anne
Washington County—Senate: *Vacancy.
Washington County—House of Delegates: B. J. Boswell (D)
Wicomico County—Senate: Jesse D. Price (D)
Wicomico County—Honse of Delegates: Roscoe Jones (D)Allen Ernest B. Timmons (D)Pittsville John W. Willing (D)Nanticoke
Worcester County—Senate: John P. Moore (D)
Worcester County—House of Delegates: Henry B. Pilchard (D)
Senate—17 Democrats, 9 Republicans, 1 Independent.
House of Delegates—71 Democrats, 30 Republicans.
Joint Ballot—88 Democrats, 39 Republicans, 1 independent.
*Elected Clerk of the Circuit Court for Washington County.



ELECTION RETURNS, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	James Enos Ray, Jr.	Јатез W. Denny	Edwin H. Brown, Jr.	John F. Williams	Hampson H. Biedler	J. Charles Linthicum	William H. Hellen	Charles H. Conley
Allegany County Anne Arundel County	4,791	4,763	4,761	4,760 3,411	4,757	4,757	4,757	4,759
Baltimore County	10,297	9,945	9,942	9,931	9,926	9,934	9,930	9,934
Caroline County	1,915	1,878	1,877	1,876	1,877	1,875	1,878	1,883
Cecil County.	2,847	2,833	2,829	2,828	2,827	2,826	2,828	2,833
Dordrester County Frederick County	2,769	2,767	2,769	2,768	2,768	2,768	2,771	2,766
Garrett County.	1,121	1,103	1,103	1,101	1,102	1,101,	1,102	1,118
Harlord County. Howard County.	3,148	3,067	3,068	3,067	3,058	3,057	3,060	3,068
Kent County. Montgomery County	1,939	1,913	1,920	1,913	1,915	1,911	1.919	1,923
Prince George's County	2,680	2,666	2,670	2,666	2,666	2,664	2,666	2,668
St. Mary's County	1,011	1,004	1,003	1,001	966	993	966	1,004
Somerset County	1,627	1,623	1,922	1,624	1,622	1,621	1,623	1,623
Washington County.	4,518	4,441	4,437	4,434	4,434	4,434	4,428	4,425
Worcester County	1,751	1,976	1,720	1,965	1,710	2,718	1,719	1,717
Baltimore City	49,139	48,399	48,229	48,214	48,133	48,209	47,934	47,911
Totals	115,908	114,161	113,930	113,877	113,750	113,823	113,573	113,635

John A. Robinson	Allegany County Anne Arundel County Carlinore County Carlolinore County Carrolin County Carrolinore County Carrolinore County Carrolinore Ca	51,528
Robert S. Adkins	2, 132 2, 924 1, 067 1, 542 1, 542 2, 653 2, 623 2, 623 2, 623 1, 731 1, 907 1, 907	-
Гаєрск Кетр	72 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	50,088
Joseph Brooks	2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2	50,175
Millard F. Burgess	7, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,	50,048
ssmorT ddeW .L	25,126 20,20	50,029
Moses Bomberger	7 12 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	49,963

Francis B. Sappington	210	44	14	83	147 44	23	57 153	117	89	21	85	30	99 7	103	282	121	145	991	3,111
Wm H. Feldmeyer	213	40	14	84	142	22	150	115	68	20.4	68	88	32	104	08	66	148	990	3,079
William Girriel	212	970	16	88	44	25	228	115	86.6	187	85	31	101	104	28	86	145	991	3,073
James R. Whitehurst	211	40	141	84	44	22	56 149	117	89	18	80	23	101	104	28	86	145	986	3,075
sirroM .2 msilliW	211	42	15	84	140	23	149	116	880	18	32	30	101	104	28	66	146	984	3,063
James T. Anthony	212	44	15	87	44	24	65 149	116	92	13	82	33	100	106	42	100	146	997	3,098
William Kleinle	211	39	15	98	144	22	20.00	116	69 2	21	81	333	103	105	79	100	145	666	3,097
Joshua Levering	218	525	15	97	49	22	99 25	119	22	19	102	38	104	105	98	108	150	$\frac{94}{1,082}$	3,302
	Allegany County.	Anne Arundel County.	Salvert County.	Jaroline County	Jeril County	County.	Jorchester Countyrrederick County	Garrett County.	Harford County	Kent County.	Montgomery County	nce George's County	Jueen Anne's County	Somerset County.	Falbot County	Washington County	Wicomico County	Wordnester County	Total

Benjamin F. Adams		2,192
Oswald Weber		2,138
William W. Grove		2,145
Charles W. Smiley		2,128
William H. Warfield	236 2115 221 221 221 221 221 221 24 44 29 99 94 1111 1131	2,149
Robert E. Clagget		2,169
James Powers	236 152 152 152 153 165 165 165 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 17	2,166
Clarence H. Taylor	285 1822 1822 151 151 160 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 17	2,323
	Allegany County Anne Arundel County Baltimore County Calvert County Carciline County Carcil County Charles County Charles County Frederick County Frederick County Harford County Harford County Kent County Kent County Kent County Kent County Kan Sounty Kent County Washington County Yusahington County Washington County	Totals

197

No candidate	*	133
bnommsH .A mW	70800011-22r-20-48422-131r-20582	460
T. A. Payrleitner	22 23 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	415
	00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	435
Edward H. Trainor Edward H. Winkleman John H. Gordy	16 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	403
Chas. H. Winkleman	25 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 1	440
Edward H. Trainor	18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	423
Charles A. Briscoe	20-44-11181-182 888 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	485
BULALED VOIE FOR PRESIDENTIAL	Allegany County. Anne Arundel County Anne Arundel County Baltimore County Calvert County Carroll County Carroll County Charles County Dorchester County Frederick County Harford County Montgomery County Montgomery County Kent County Montgomery County Kent County Montgomery County Anne's County Somerset County Washington County Wisomic County	Totals.

TABULATED VOTE FOR REPRESENTAVIVES IN THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	James Harry Covington (Dem.)	Wm. H. Jackson (Rep.)	Jacob W. Wheatley (Pro.)
Caroline County.	1,862 2,761	1,527 2,187	95 52
Cecil Connty Dorchester County	2,703	2,522	68
Kent County	1,861	1,638	27
Queen Anne's County	2,052	1,242	88
Somerset County	1.569	1,732	132
Talbot County	2,056	1,858	82
Wicomico County	2,607	2,348	131
Worcester County	1,910	1,493	193
Totals	19,381	16,547	868

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	J. Fred C. Talbot (Dem.)	Robert Garrett (Rep.)	John H. Grill (Pro.)	G. W. Yellott (Ind.)
Baltimore County	10,680 3,485 2,938 4,423	8,748 3,142 2,405 4,745	277 145 91 188	1 0 0 0
Totals	21,526	19,040	701	1

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Harry B. Wolf (Dem.)	John Kronmiller (Rep.)	R. V. Whitehurst (Prob.)	Joseph P. Jarboe (Soc.)
Baltimore City, wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 22, precincts 9, 10, 11, 13 of ward 18.	14,510	14,772	267	531

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	ohn Gill, Jr. (Dem.)	ohn P. Hill (Rep.)	as. R. Woods (Pro.)
Baltimore City, wards 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, precincts 1, 2, 3, 12 of ward 18	J.	J	
19, 20, precincts 1, 2, 3, 12 of ward 18	18,562	16,626	449

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	George M. Smith (Dem.)	Sydney E. Mudd (Rep.)	S. W. James (Pro.)	B. E. Davis (Soc.)
Baltimore City, wards 21, 23, 24, precincts 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 of ward 18. Anne Arundel County. Calvert County. Charles County. Howard County. Prince George's County. St. Mary's Connty.	4,946 3,171 619 1,050 1,639 2,495 820	4,796 2,773 1,009 1,746 1,048 2,537 1,148	99 65 55 72 47 62 109	163 33 18 30 1 28 18
Totals	14,740	15,057	509	291

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	David J. Lewis	George A. Pearre	H. N. Cuppett	S. L. V. Young
	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Prob.)	(Soc.)
Allegany County Frederick County Garrett County Montgomery County Washington County	4,741	4,534	220	226
	4,879	5,431	214	41
	1,034	1,981	114	20
	3,184	2,311	132	55
	4,235	4,362	131	97
Totals	18,073	18,619	811	439

The following Electors were declared elected by the Board of State Canvassers:

James Enos Ray, Jr	.Democrat
James W. Denny.	. Democrat
Edwin H. Brown, Jr	. Democrat
Edwin H. Brown, Jr	Democrat
John F. Williams	Democrat
Hampson H. Biedler	Domograt
J. Charles Linthicum	Democrac
John A. Robinson	Republican
Albert G. Towers	Republican

The following Congressmen were declared elected by the Board of State Canvassers:

I Harry Covington	1st District	Democrat
I Fred C Talbot	2nd District	Democrat
Islan Kronmiller	3rd District	Republican
T.1 Cill In	4th District	Democrat
John Gill, Jr	5th District	Republican
George A. Pearre	6th District	Republican

STATEMENT

Showing the State Tax Rate from the Year 1849 to 1909, Inclusive.

Year.	Rate.	Year.	Rate.
1849	25	1880	
1850		1881	182
1851			183
1852	25	1882	$18\frac{3}{4}$
1853	15	1883 1884	
1854			183
1855	15	1885	$\dots 18\frac{3}{4}$
1856	10	1886	$18\frac{3}{4}$
1857		1887	183
1858		1888	$\dots 17\frac{3}{4}$
1859	10	1889	173
1860		1890 1891	$17\frac{3}{4}$
1861			173
1862		1892	$17\frac{3}{4}$
1863		1893	$17\frac{2}{4}$
1864		1894	$17\frac{3}{4}$
1865		1895	$17\frac{3}{4}$
1866		1896	173
1867	90	1897	$\dots 17\frac{3}{4}$
1868.	10	1898	$\dots 173$
1869	19	1899	$17\frac{3}{4}$
1870		1900	
1871		1901	17
1872		1902	17
1873		1903	17
1874		1904	$22\frac{1}{2}$
1875	20 5-16	1905	$23\frac{1}{2}$
1076	20 5-16	1906	$23\frac{1}{2}$
1876		1907	16
1877		1908	16
	$18\frac{3}{4}$	1909	16
1879	184		

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE FUNDED DEBT OF THE STATE, AS OF THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1908.

CHARACTER OF LOANS	Amount of Loans	Maturity of Loans	For What Account
3 per cent. Consolidated Loan of 1899, per Chapter 219 of 1898. \$3,253,926 13	\$3,253,926 13	1914	Exchange of State Debt and for New Public Buildings.
3 per cent. State Building and Improvement Loan, per Chapter 607 of 1900	500,000 00 600,000 00 1,625,000 00 100,000 00	1915 1917 1919 1923	Public Buildings Public Buildings Public Buildings State Roads
Making an aggregate of. As an offset to this debt, the State holds the following Bonds and Stocks on which interest or dividends have been	\$6,078,926 13		
Stock of the Annapolis Water Company\$ 30,000 00 Stock farmers' National Bank of Annapolis 46,470 00 Stock Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis			
Bonds of the Northern Central Railway—Mort- 11,000 00			
Stocks and Bonds to credit of the Sinking 4,124,812 22 Funds	5,712,282 22		
Net Debt after productive stocks held by State and the Sinking Funds are deducted	\$366,643 91		

STATEMENT

Showing the Public School Tax in each County and Baltimore City for the Year 1908, based upon the Assessment of 1908.

Counties and Baltimore City	Assessed Value of Property for State Levy in 1908	Amount of Levy for 1907 at 16 cents on each \$100
Allegany County Anne Arundel County Baltimore City Baltimore County Calvert County Caroline County Caroline County Cecil County Charles County Dorchester County Frederick County Garrett County Harford County Harford County Howard County Montgomery County Prince George's County Queen Anne's County St. Mary's County Talbot County Washington County Wiccomico County	12,778,910 00 474,079,523 00 96,908,580 00 2,384,220 00 5,500,850 00 17,311,797 00 11,846,632 00 3,767,875 00 7,105,777 00 21,647,949 00 7,673,348 00 13,304,745 00 8,921,692 00 8,366,801 00 14,126,890 00 12,031,952 00 8,366,801 00 12,031,952 00 8,366,801 00 5,217,008 00 8,840,050 00 8,840,050 00 8,840,050 00	\$ 31,421 65 20,446 26 758,527 24 155,053 73 3,814 75 8,801 36 27,698 88 18,954 61 6,028 60 11,369 24 34,636 72 12,277 36 21,287 59 14,274 71 13,386 88 22,603 02 19,251 12 14,236 23 5,412 31 8,347 21 14,144 08 33,855 29 10,096 56
Worcester County Totals	3,725,850 00 \$794,929,222 00	\$1,271,886 76

STATEMENT

Showing the Levy, Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Public School Tax, as authorized by Chapters 584 of 1904 and 818 of 1906, and the balance to the credit of said account at the close of the fiscal year ended September 30, 1908.

COUNTIES AND BALTI- MORE CITY	Amount of Levy	Receipts	Disburse- ments
Allowan - Country	0 01 401 CE	Ø 00 100 CO	Ø 50 071 00
Allegany County	\$ 31,421 65	\$ 28,128 68	\$ 56,071 80
Anne Arundel County	20,446 26	16,345 05	37,098 69
Baltimore City	758,527 24	642,676 32 147,696 36	$\begin{array}{r} 460,652 \ 71 \\ 86,030 \ 20 \end{array}$
Baltimore County	155,053 73	3,700 00	11,508 84
7,	3,814 75 8,801 36	8,217 39	17,602 00
0 11 (/	27,698 88	27,433 89	32,291 63
G :1	18,954 61	18.184 67	23,410 92
01 1	6,028 60	6,055 39	19,784 66
T) 1	11,369 24	14,122 88	30,020 57
T 1 1 1	34,636 72	32,904 87	49,690 69
0 11 11	12,277 39	11,057 31	23.198 87
Harford "	04 000 50	19,994 23	28.096 42
Howard "	14,274 71	9,219 05	16,430 50
Kent "	13,386 88	11.394 33	17,523 43
Montgomery "	22,603 02	21,528 27	31,192 07
Prince George's "	40'054 40	18,179 20	31,048 09
Queen Anne's "		12,238 17	19,857 02
St. Mary's "	F 410 01	4,951 69	19,771 56
Somerset "	0 0 15 01	5.661 50	27,867 34
Talbot "	14.144 08	13,607 93	21,283 39
Washington "	00 055 00	30.243 40	42,926 73
Wicomico "	40 000 50	10,737 51	24,421 59
Worcester "			22,589 04
Incorporated Institutions			22,000 01
Tax on Baltimore City Stock			
State Normal School—White		121,120 10	20,000 00
State Normal School—Repairs			1,000 00
State Normal School—Colored.			2,000 00
Frostburg Normal School			7,000 00
Washington College—Normal		1	,,
Department		·	4,500 00
State Board of Education—			
Expenses of			3,000 00
Superintendent Public Educa-			
tion—Salary			3,000 00
Superintendent Public Educa-			
tion—Office Expenses			1,000 00
Superintendent Public Educa-			
tion-Traveling Expenses			500 00
Assistant Superintendent Pub-			
lic Education—Salary			1,620 14
		04 050 000 =	A1 100 000 11
Totals	\$1 271 886 76	\$1,350,230 70	IST 193,988 40

STATEMENT—Continued.

SUMMARY.

Balance applicable to School Year commencing October 1, 1907	æ	471 005	0.4
Receipts from Public School Tax from all sources during Fiscal Year 1908.		,350,230	
Total receipts Fiscal Year 1908 and balance from 1907 Total disbursements of Public School Tax during Fiscal	\$1	,821,265	94
Year 1908		,193,988	40
Balance applicable to School Year commencing October 1, 1908.	\$	627,277	54
Of this balance of \$627,277.54 there was distributed October 1, 1908, to Public Schools, \$250,000 00 and for Text Books for Public Schools 150,000 00	•	,	
		400,000	00
Amount on hand to equalize future distributions	\$	227,277	54

STATE PAY ROLL.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE DELAITEMENT.	
Governor	\$4,500
Secretary of State	2,000
Chief Clerk	1,800
Uniei Cierk	1,200
Clerk	
Stenographer	720
Messenger	1,000
JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.	
Wint Ohiof Terdoon 000h	\$4,500
Eight Chief Judgeseach	
Fourteen Associate Judgeseach	3,600
Nine Judges, Supreme Bench of Baltimore Cityeach	4,500
Attorney General	3,000
Reporter Court of Appeals	1,000
Clerk	3,000
Deputy Clerk	1,600
Deputy Clerk	1,200
Messenger	1,000
Messenger	1,000
Crier	1,200
Collector	1,200
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.	
SENATE.	
Presidentper day	\$8 00
Secretaryper day	10 00
Reading Clerkper day	10 00
Journal Clerkper day	10 00
Sergeant-at-Armsper day	5 00
Twenty-six Senatorseach per day	5 00
Twenty-six Senators	5 00
One Doorkeeperper day	5 00
One Assistant Doorkeeperper day	$\frac{5}{7} \frac{00}{00}$
One Engrossing Clerkper day	7 00
Four Committee Clerkseach per day	5 00
One Folderper day	5 00
Two Pageseach per day	2 50
One Janitorper day	5 00
One Postmasterper day	5 00
One Messenger to Printer and Mail Carrierper day	2 50
One Chaplainper day	
One Chaptainper day	0 00
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.	
	80.00
Speakerper day	\$8 00
One hundred Members House of Delegateseach per day	7 5 UU
Chief Clerkper day	7 10 00
Reading Clerkper day	7 10 00
One Journal Clerkper day	7 10 00
One bournar Olera	

One Sergeant-at-Arms	5 00 7 5 00 7 7 00 7 7 00 7 5 00 7 5 00 7 5 00 7 5 00
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.	
Adjutant-General Clerk to Adjutant-General	\$2,000 1,200
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.	
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.	
Comptroller Chief Clerk. Three Assistant Clerks Two Assistant Clerks. Stenographer and Typewriter.	\$2,500 1,800 1,500 1,200 720
	•=0
TREASURER'S OFFICE. State Treasurer. Chief Clerk. Two Assistant Clerks. One Assistant Clerk.	\$2,500 1,800 1,500 1,200
TAX COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.	
Tax Commissioner. Chief Clerk. One Assistant Clerk. One Assistant Clerk. Stenographer	\$2,500 1,800 1,500 1,200 720
LAND COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.	
Commissioner of the Land Office. Chief Clerk. Two Assistant Clerks. Two Assistant Clerks. each	\$1,500 1,300 1,000 900
STATE LIBRARY.	
State Librarian	\$1,500 1,200
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.	
Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Chief Engineer and Electrician Janitor at Governor's Mansion Two Day Watchman each Three Night Watchmen each	\$1,200 720 900 840 600 600

STATE PAYROLL.	209
Four Janitors	600 600 300 300
STATE FISHERY FORCE.	
Clerk to the Commander	1,500 1,000 1,000 700 240
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS AND INFORMATION.	
	32,500 1,600
LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.	
Inice members (actual service)	\$5 00 1,000
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.	
	\$2,000 1,2 00
INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.	
Insurance Commissioner	\$2,500 2,000 1,500 720
STATE FIRE MARSHAL.	
State Fire Marshal	\$2,500 1,200
FISH COMMISSIONERS.	
Two Fish Commissionerseach	\$1,500
MINE INSPECTOR.	
One Mine Inspector	\$1,500
TOBACCO WAREHOUSES, INSPECTORS, ETC.	
One Chief Clerk	200 00 200 00 800 00 800 00 800 00 800 00 800 00 800 00 700 00 2 00 2 00

Three Elevatormeneach per day Three Stay-Floor-Meneach per day	$\frac{2}{2} \frac{00}{00}$
Thirty Screwillen, each now day	$\frac{1}{2} 00$
Twelve Laborerseach per day	1 50
STATE WHARFINGER.	
One State Wharfingerfees and \$5	00 00
GENERAL MEASURERS AND INSPECTORS OF OYSTERS.	
	00 00 50 00 45 00
STATE VACCINE AGENT.	
One State Vaccine Agent\$60	00 00
CIDEDIMENDENT DIDYTO TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PR	
SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
	3,000 1,200
INSPECTORS OF STEAM BOILERS.	
Two Ingrestors	1 500
φ	1,500
STATE AUDITOR.	
One State Anditon	1.000
\$ State Mailton \$	1,800

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Hospital for Consumptives of Maryland, Eudowood, Baltimore County, Maryland—Receives from State for maintenance, \$10,000 for 1909 and \$10,000 for 1910; for buildings, \$5,000. Its purpose is to provide care and proper treatment for those suffering from consumption. This is a disease now recognized by medical men as one requiring treatment in a hospital especially provided for such patients. The need of such an institution is most obvious. These unfortunates are in most cases incurable (as their malady is infectious), and are not received in other hospitals. Apply to superintendent of institution for particulars.

Maryland Hospital for the Insane, Catonsville, Maryland—Receives from State for maintenance, \$38,000 and \$3,000 for insurance for 1909 and \$38,000 for maintenance for 1910. The hospital cares for patients, both from the counties and the city of Baltimore. Nothing is received at the hospital, except through the counties and the city, who pay at the rate of \$150.00 a year for each patient, and the appropriation from the State. The city of Baltimore and each of the counties are entitled to so many patients, according to the population. Admission is obtained by the certificates of two physicians, according to the law, and by order of the court. Communications should be addressed to Mr. Arthur D. Foster, Secretary, Catonsville, Maryland.

Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland—Receives for 1909, maintenance, \$60,000; insurance, \$1,500; sewers, \$6,000; buildings, \$50,000; for 1910, maintenance, \$60,000; insurance, \$1,500; sewers, \$6,000; buildings, \$50,000. For rules of admission, address the institution.

Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Maryland—Receives from the State for 1909: For maintenance, \$15,000; for buildings, \$30,000, and for deficiency, \$2,318.86. For 1910, \$15,000 for maintenance and deficiency, \$2,318.86. In return for the above support the institution furnishes fifty-two scholarships as follows: One from each county of the State and each Senatorial District of Baltimore city and twenty-five industrial scholarships given young men in exchange for work done for the college. The State scholarships are awarded by the School Board of the respective counties and the School Board of Baltimore city, upon competitive examination suitable public notice thereof. For more specific information relating to scholarships, address the president of the college.

Maryland Agricultural Experimental Station, College Park, Maryland—Receives from State, \$5,000 for 1909 and \$5,000 for 1910. The experiment station concerns itself primarily in making scientific investigations and adding to the knowledge connected with agriculture in all of its departments, and after collecting and codifying this information it is sent out to the public in the form of bulletins, free of charge, to the farmers of the State. This information has been most satisfactory in raising the standard of farming throughout the State. These bulletins issued from the station are sent out in large issue at

least six times a year. There is no expense connected with the supplying or mailing of them, and they are sent under the United States Government frank as second-class matter.

Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Sabillasville, Maryland-Receives from State for buildings, \$130,000 for 1909 and \$35,000 for 1910; for maintenance, \$40,000 for 1909, and \$60,000 for 1910. Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium is a State hospital, located near Sabillasville, Frederick county, Maryland, postoffice State Sanatorium, established by the State for the treatment of incipient cases of pumonary tuberculosis. It is open only to white bona fide residents of Maryland, who have passed successfully the physical examination made by one of the sanatorium's admitting physicians, and who are able to pay the almost nominal charge of \$3.50 per week, which covers board, laundry, medicines and medical attention. Wellto-do patients are expected to pay more according to their financial ability. Every prospective patient should visit one of the admitting physicians, who will make a physical examination, which, if reported favorably to Dr. Bayard T. Crane, Superintendent, State Sanatorium, Marylaud, entitles the patient to admission in the order of the receipt of the accepted application. The admitting physicians are Dr. H. Warren Buckler, Dr. Gordou Wilson, 806 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, 11 West Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore; Dr. Charles H. Conley, Adamstown, Md.; Dr. Guy Steele, Cambridge, Md.; Dr. Charles M. Ellis, Elkton, Md.; Dr. W. P. Miller, Hagerstown, Md.; Dr. Arthur Hawkins, Cumberland, Md.; Dr. Paul Joues, Snow Hill, Md.; Dr. Henry Fitzhugh, Westminster, Md.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Maryland Penitentary, Baltimore City—This institution is supported wholly by the proceeds of the labor of the prisoners, and a handsome balance is annually turned into the Treasury of the State. Warden, John F. Weyler, Baltimore, Md.

The Maryland House of Correction, Jessup's, Maryland—This instition is for the confinement of short-term prisoners and is partly self-supporting. Superintendent, W. E. Lankford, Jessup's, Maryland.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Anne Arundel County Academy, Millersville, Maryland—Receives from State, \$3,000 for 1909 and \$3,000 for 1910. Free tuition is given students from the State upon testimony signed by the parents or guardian that the applicant is worthy of educational assistance. For blank form of application, address the principal.

Baltimore Manual Labor School, Washington and Frederick Roads, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$3,000 for 1909 and \$3,000 for 1910. The object of this institution is to furnish a free boarding and farm school for boys whose parents are unable to support them during the years when they should be instructed in the public schools. Apply to institution for particulars of entrance.

Charlotte Hall School, Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's County, Maryland—Used as directed in 321, 1898. Receives from State, \$5,000 for 1909 and \$5,000 for 1910. In return for the State appropriation of \$5,000.00 a year, Charlotte Hall School gives one scholarship of board and tuition to each county of the State, and to each of the

four legislative districts of Baltimore city. The law directs the School Boards of the several counties and of Baltimore city to award the scholarships upon competitive examination. Other boys may secure entrance to this institution by presenting a satisfactory letter from the last school attended, and by paying the regular charges of the school. Those wishing to correspond with the school may address the Principal, George M. Thomas, at above address.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Frederick, Maryland—Receives from State, \$35,000 for 1909 and \$35,000 for 1910. This is a purely educational institution providing for the deaf and dumb children of the State, or more exactly for the deaf children of the State. The term deaf and dumb covers one class and does not include those who are speechless though able to hear. Pupils are admitted on application to the Principal, Charles W. Ely, Frederick, Md. Blank forms of application are furnished by him. The age limit is six to twenty-one years. Exceptions to this rule may be made by the Board of Visitors. Board, instruction and care are provided without charge to residents of the State. Pupils from other States are charged \$150.00 per annum. Proper medical care is given, but deafness is not treated. Pupils are received for school and industrial instruction and not for medical care.

F. Knapp English and German Institute for Indigent Mutes, 851 Hollins Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$1,200 for 1909 and \$1,200 for 1910. It is required to maintain twelve free scholarships for training and education of indigent mutes, and to furnish them with text-books, "appliances and so forth," and to train and educate them. Apply to F. Knapp, Principal, 851 and 853 Hollins Street, Baltimore.

John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland—Receives from State, \$25,000 for 1909 and \$25,000 for 1910. No State scholarships are awarded in this institution, but the university has, since its foundation, offered a large number of free scholarships to students from Maryland, and in addition, Marylanders can compete for twenty University scholarships and twenty fellowships. There are also five "Woodyear" scholarships open to undergraduates. Apply to T. R. Ball, Registrar.

MeDonough Institute, LaPlata, Maryland—Receives from State, \$4,000 for 1909 and \$4,000 for 1910. for which the institution maintains twenty free scholarships to students of Charles county, who are appointed by the School Commissioners of the county with the approval of the Senator of the county.

Maryland Institute for the Promotion of Mechanics' Arts, Mount Royal Avenue and Lanvale Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$15,000 for 1909 and \$15,000 for 1910. Furnishes, one free scholar to be received from each county of the State and one from each legislative district of Baltimore city, to be selected by the School Commissioners of the counties and Baltimore city, respectively, upon the approval of the State Senator of each county and the legislative districts of Baltimore city. As each scholarship is for the period of four years, the number of pupils always in the schools under the contract is 108. We have a similar contract with the city of Baltimore for the education of free pupils. Other pupils pay the tuition fees required in the different classes, varying in the day school according to the course pursued, but in the night schools the standard fee is six dollars for the term of six months in the mechanical, architectual and free-hand classes alike. For detailed information, address John M. Carter, President, at address given above.

Maryland School for the Blind (For White Scholars), 220 East North Avenue. Baltimore—This institution receives annually \$21,000, for which it admits indigent blind persons of the age of seven years and upwards, inhabitants of Maryland and of the county or city from which are recommended by the County Commissioners of the county or by the judges of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city, if the applicant be a resident of that city. These applications are made to the Governor, who, after examination to ascertain whether or not the provisions of the law have been complied with and that the applicant is worthy to be a State beneficiary, issues his warrant of admission specifying therein the term for which the applicant is admitted.

Maryland School for the Blind (For Colored Scholars), 649 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore. Receives from State for maintenance, \$10,000 and \$10,000 for buildings for 1909 and \$10,000 for 1910. Apply to institution for particulars of entrance.

Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, 847 Hamilton Terrace, Baltimore—Receives from State for library building, \$12,500.

St. Francis Xavier School for Deaf and Dumb White Children, 903 McCulloh Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$1,000 for 1909 and \$1,000 for 1910. This institution receives deaf mutes whether able to pay for their maintenance in full, in part or not at all. Address the institution for particulars of admittance.

St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland—Receives \$10,000 for 1909 and \$10,000 for 1910. An additional \$10,000 for buildings. The General Assembly of the State, by Act of 1872, Chapter 303, and 1879, Chapter 315, has provided for furnishing board, fuel, lights and washing to the incumbent of one State scholarship for each Senatorial district in the State, to be appointed by the Board of School Commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senators in their respective districts after competitive examination. Act of 1894, an additional appropriation to the College provided for the education of twenty-six State students in addition to the foregoing, free of expenses for tuition. The Board of Visitors also grants ten additional scholarships to the above number, making a sum total of sixty-two scholarships providing free tuition. These scholarships are awarded as follows: Twenty-six State Senatorial scholarships by the Board of School Commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senators in their respective districts. Twenty-six State scholarships are distributed among the counties of Maryland, in order of priority of application, either, first, by the appointment of the Board of School Commissioners; or in the event second, of no candidate being selected by them, by the Board of Visitors and Governors of the college; or third, by the President of St. John's College. The balance of the tuition scholarships are given to deserving students, residents of Maryland, by the Board of Visitors and Governors, at a meeting which shall be held after the opening of the college session, and after due notice of vacancies has been advertised by them in the daily journals. There are also (15) fifteen Foundation scholarships providing free tuition, awarded by the Board of Visitors and Governors to deserving youth, resident in the city of Annapolis, Md.

St. Mary's Female Seminary, Leonardtown, St. Mary's County, Maryland—Receives from State, \$4,500 for 1909 and \$4,500 for 1910. This institution furnishes twenty-nine scholarships, with board, light, heat, laundry, books, tuition in the course leading to graduation,

French, drawing, private piano and vocal instruction and free conveyance to church. Each county is entitled to one scholarship, and in addition, Baltimore city has four, and St. Mary's, two. They are given for a term of three years, which is occasionally extended. The County Commissioners and examiners make the respective appointments, uo examination being required by law. No educational qualifications of scholarships or pay pupils are required for admissiou, but entrance examinations are given at the school for the purpose of classification. Boarders are charged a price set by the trustees, \$160 for the full course, board, etc., \$35 for music.

University of Maryland, College of Physicians and Surgeons. Baltimore Medical College, Maryland Medical College, Lombard and Greene Streets, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$16,000, to be equally diveded among them. The Baltimore Medical College in addition to the above receives \$12,500 for buildings. The University of Maryland receives in addition to the above, \$25,000 for buildings.

Washington College, Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland—Receives from State, \$10,000 for 1909 and \$10,000 for 1910. This institution furnishes seventy-three regular scholarships, eighteen of which furnish the incumbent with board, tuition and practically all college expenses. The other fifty-five are provided with free tuition and free text-books. Entrance to this College is secured upon application to the Presideut of the College by any individual possessing the necessary mental and moral qualifications. Correspondence may be addressed to James W. Cain, President, Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland.

Western Maryland College. Westminster. Carroll County, Maryland -Receives from State, \$3,100 for 1909 and \$3,100 for 1910, for which it maintains one free scholarship from each county of the State and one from each Legislative District of Baltimore city. Receives from State for buildings, \$25,000. This College receives and furnishes free board and tuition to fifty-two students, two from each Senatorial district of the State, in return for the appropriations annually made to this College. In addition it receives and gives free tuition to twenty-six students, two from each election district of Carroll county, in return for one thousand dollars annually given to this College from the academic fund due Carroll county. The benefit that accrues to the State from these free students is that each student gives bond to teach in the public schools of the State for at least two years after graduation. These students are appointed by the School Commissioners by and with the advice and consent of the Senator, after a competitive examination conducted by the Commissioners. The scholarship is good for four years. Any student of good moral character is received in this College after examination, or one holding a certificate of graduation from an accredited High School without examination, on the payment of \$225 a year. Correspondence may be addressed to the President, Rev. T. H. Lewis, D. D., at Westminster, Md.

ASYLUMS.

Baltimore Orphan Asylum, Stricker Street, Between Lexington and Saratoga Streets, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$2,000 for 1909 and \$2,000 for 1910. Its object is the physical, moral aud intellectual training of orphan children, and the securement of good positions when they leave. All denominations. Terms of admission: The child must have lost one or both parents, and must be at least five

years of age, and the girls must remain under the control of the institution until eighteen years old, and the boys until twenty-one. Apply to institution for particulars.

General German Orphan Asylum of Baltimore City, 224 Aisquith Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$2,500 for 1909 and \$2,500 for 1910. Its object is to care for and educate destitute children. Boys and girls of any nationality from two or ten years of age are admitted, and are sent to the public schools and taught German and English. The girls are taught sewing and household work and the boys given trades. Apply to institution for particulars.

Hebrew Orphan Asylum of Baltimore City, Calverton Heights, Baltimore, Md.—Receives from State, \$3,000 for 1909 and \$3,000 for 1910. The Coustitution and By-Laws permit the admission of orphans from four years up in good health, sound in mind and well behaved. The parent or guardian has to sign an agreement binding these children to our care, girls to eighteen years old and boys to twenty-one years. Besides supporting our children with everything necessary, the aim is and always has been to give them as good an education as means will permit. Correspondence can be addressed to our President, Mr. David Hutzler, 212 North Howard Street, or to the Secretary, Mr. William Schloss, 1710 Madison Avenue.

Maryland Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded, Owings Mills, Maryland—Receives from State for maintenance, \$30,000 and \$15,000 for buildings for 1909 and \$37,500 for maintenance and \$15,000 for buildings for 1910. Persons of either sex admitted, between the ages of seven and seventeen. Apply to Dr. Frank Keating, Superintendent, Owings Mills, Baltimore County, Maryland.

Maryland Lying-In Asylum, Maternite, City Hospital, Calvert and Saratoga Streets, Ballimore—Receives from State, \$5,000 for 1909 and \$5,000 for 1910. The Maryland Lying-In Asylum located at the City Hospital, corner Calvert and Saratoga Streets, Baltimore, takes care of women during the term of their confinement. Patients are admitted from ten (10) days to two (2) weeks prior to their expected confinement. Application for atteution and services should be made to the Institution, or addressed to Prof. George W. Dobbin, Chief of the Obstetrical Department. Applicants from either city or State can be admitted on the recommendation of any member of the Legislative body or suitable county official.

St. Anthony's Orphan Asylum, 927 North Central Avenue, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$1,000 for 1909 and \$1,000 for 1910. The purpose of this Institution is to provide a home for destitute orphan children. Apply to institution for information relating to admission.

St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum of Baltimore, Cold Spring Lane, near Roland Avenue, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$4,500 for 1909 and \$4,500 for 1910. St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum of Baltimore gives the State in return for its appropriation, "Power to any Justice of the Peace or Trustee of the Poor of the City of Baltimore, or of the counties of Maryland, to commit any orphans or destitute girls, who may be suffering for want of support, either on account of death, extreme indigence, or bad habits, or neglect of parents; provided, however, that such girl shall uot be afflicted with any contagious diseases, or vicious, in which cases the managers have the right to refuse the commitment; and that the person making the commitment do so in writing and sign the name." The child of receive a primary education to eighth grade, are trained to domestic

economy, sewing, darning, etc., so as to prepare them for industrial schools or for service in homes, and to fit them to become virtuous, useful and creditable members of society. Applications for admittance, other than a State beneficiary, may be made any pastor, or other respectable party who must present good reference. Correspondence can be addressed to Sister Superior, St. Mary's Asylum, Roland Park, Md.

St. Vincent Infant Asylum of Baltimore City, Lafayette Avenue and Division Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$5,000 for 1909 and \$5,000 for 1910, and for buildings, \$12,500. Boys admitted to this institution are committed either by the city or by county magistrates. In cases where poverty or inability of relatives and friends to provide is clearly evident, applicants are also admitted. The children are taught useful branches of education, are trained to become useful and creditable citizens of the State hereafter. Address the institution for particulars.

St. Vineent's Male Orphan Asylum, 110 North Front Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$1,200 for 1909 and \$1,200 for 1910. Apply to the institution for rules of admission.

HOMES.

Aged Men and Women's Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Washington Annual Conference, 214 West Lee Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$500 for 1909 and \$500 for 1910. Its object is to give aged and needy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church a home. No one under sixty years admitted. Proper recommendations required and the payment of \$150. Apply to Barbara S. Winks, Corresponding Secretary.

Baltimore Humane Impartial Society and Aged Women's and Men's Home, West Lexington Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$3,000 for 1909 and \$3,000 for 1910. This institution is commonly known as the Aged Women's and Aged Men's Homes. It has for many years given homes to deserving old women and old men. This home is given to citizens of Maryland generally, whether they live in the counties or in the city. All are supposed to pay an admission fee, varying from \$300 down to \$200, according to their age. When this is paid, no matter how long the inmate may live at the institution, there is no further charge. The inmates are fed, clothed and the expenses of burial are paid when death occurs. For detailed information, address Mr. Leigh Bonsal, Treasurer, 509 Calvert Building, Baltimore.

Boys' Home Society of Baltimore City, Corner Calvert and Pleasant Streets, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$2,000 for 1909 and \$2,000 for 1910. Receives any homeless boy from any county in the State, between 10 and 18 years of age, upon the application of relatives or friends.

Chase Home for Aged Women, Annapolis, Maryland—Receives from State, \$500. Correspondence relative to rules of admission, etc., may be addressed to the institution.

Country Home for Children of Baltimore City, 835 Hamilton Terrace, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$1,000 for 1909 and \$1,000 for 1910. Apply to institution for particulars.

Confederate Woman's Home, 1020 Linden Avenue, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$1,000 for 1909 and \$1,000 for 1910. This institu-

tion cares for Confederate widows and mothers. There is no charge for entrance fee and the persons are clothed and fed. Correspondence may be addressed to James R. Wheeler, President, 1020 Linden Avenue, Baltimore.

General German Aged People's Home of Baltimore City, Corner Baltimore and Payson Streets, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$1,500 for 1909 and \$1,500 for 1910. This Home benefits the State by giving a home, board, lodging, clothing, medical attendance and a decent funeral to aged persons unable to work and forsaken. Any inhabitant of the State of Maryland who by reason of old age is unable to work and forsaken, may apply to the Board of Directors, who are yearly elected by the contributors, for admission as an inmate of the Home, and if accepted, has to pay an admission fee of \$100, if of the age of 76 years or over; if 75 years, \$120; 74th year, \$140; 75d year, \$160; 72d year, \$180; 71st year, \$200; 70th year, \$220; 69th year, \$240, and at this ratio increasing to \$350 for the 61st year of age, and assign and transfer all his property and income to the Home. Address the President and Directors of the General German Aged People's Home, Corner Baltimore and Payson Streets, Baltimore, Maryland.

Hebrew Aged Home of Baltimore City, Aisquith Street, Near Fayette, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$1,500 for 1909 and \$1,500 for 1910. This institution was founded for the purpose of providing a home for aged men and women who were unable to maintain themselves, and who had no one to look after them. It was to prevent them from being forced to enter an almshouse and become public charges. The State is benefited by being relieved of the cost and burden of supporting these old people. Applications for admission are made to the Board of Directors at Aisquith and Fayette Streets, and no one is admitted who is able to support himself, or who has any one related to him, who is able to support him, and whose duty it is to do it. No entrance fee is charged, and no charge is made for sustaining the inmates. In addition to this, this institution conducts a friendly inn and provides three days' board and lodging to strangers in the city, free of cost.

Hollywood Children's Summer Home, 1608 Mount Royal Avenue, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$500 for 1909 and \$500 for 1910. Apply to institution for particulars.

Home of the Aged, Salisbury. Maryland—Receives from the State, \$1,250 for 1909 and \$1,250 for 1910; for buildings, \$3,700 for 1909 and \$3,700 for 1910. The object of this incorporation is to establish, maintain and conduct a comfortable home, with clothing and support, etc., for aged people. The admission fee is \$200, which is the only charge levied upon inmates, and entitles him to all privileges and benefits. Correspondence may be addressed to Mrs. Louisa Collier, Salisbury, Maryland, President of the Board of Lady Managers.

Home of the Aged of Talbot County, Easton, Maryland—Miss Lizzie F. Hopkins, Corresponding Secretary. Receives from State, \$2,500 for 1909 and \$2,500 for 1910. The institution receives persons of old age who are unable to work and who have no means of support.

Home of the Friendless of Baltimore City, Druid Hill and Lafayette Avenues, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$4,000 for 1909 and \$4,000 for 1910. The purpose of this institution is the care, maintenance and education of children. Many parents are enabled to be sclf-supporting by being relieved of the care of children, when otherwise

parents and children would have to be supported by the State as paupers. Entrance into this Home is secured upon application at the institution by parent or friend of the child, Tuesday morning, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, or through correspondence to Miss Isabel Wilmer, Agent, Home of the Friendless, Corner Druid Hill and Lafayette Avenues, Baltimore.

Home of the Friendless Children of the Eastern Shore, Easton. Maryland—Receives from State, \$1,000 for 1909 and \$1,000 for 1910. This institution cares for girls only, who are received upon application to the Board of Managers. The age of these children is from 3 to 8 years. Applicants received from any part of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the qualifications being mental and physical soundness. For detailed information, address said institution at above address.

Home for Ineurables, Guilford Avenue and Twenty-First Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$2,500 for 1909 and \$2,500 for 1910. The State receives through this institution exemption from the care of those unfortunates who are unable to care for themselves. Correspondence inquiring into the method of entrance into this institution should be addressed to Mr. John M. Nelson, 10 South Calvert Street, Baltimore.

Home and Infirmary of Western Maryland, Cumberland, Maryland—Receives from State, \$7,500 for 1909 and \$7,500 for 1910. Apply to J. W. Thomas, President, or Mrs. B. S. Randolph, Secretary. It is required to keep six free beds under the State appropriation.

Home for Mothers and Infants, 2101 Barelay Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$600 for 1909 and \$600 for 1910. Its object is a temporary home for friendless and destitute women with infants. Requirements of admission: Need of a proper home and freedom from contagious diseases. Apply to Mrs. W. Graham Bowdoin, Treasurer.

Maryland Home for Friendless Children, 624 Druld Hill Avenue, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$350 for 1909 and \$350 for 1910. The institution was organized for the reception and training of destitute colored children between the ages of 2 and 10 years. Judges and other competent authorities, in the counties of the State, are empowered to commit to this institution such destitute colored children, of the prescribed age, as may seem proper to them. Only, it does not feel bound to receive from the counties more children than the appropriation from the State justifies. The children thus committed from the counties are directly under the supervision of the board, and, at the proper time, after careful investigation, are secured homes in private families, until they become of age, thus making room in the institution for uew comers from the counties. Any communication for information should be addressed to Mr. George B. Murphy, Secretary, 1404 Argyle Avenue, or to the President, Rev. George F. Bragg, 1133 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Maryland Line Confederate Soldiers' Home, Pikesville, Maryland—Receives from State, \$12,000 for 1909 and \$12,000 for 1910. Under the rules of the Board of Governors, applicants for admission are required to comply with the following conditions. (1) Proof of honorable service in the Army or Navy of the Confederate State; (2) Maryland citizenship at the breaking out of the war or service in a Maryland command; (3) if not a citizen of Maryland at the commencement of the war, or having service in a Maryland command,

the party must have acquired substantial citizeuship since the war. We have also admitted at times citizens of the District of Columbia, as such were without recourse to State or Federal assistance. Any correspondence in connection with the management of operation of the Home should be addressed to G. W. Booth, President of the Association of the Maryland Line, Baltimore and Ohio Building, Baltimore, Md.

St. Elizabeth's Home of Baltimore City for Colored Children, 317 St. Paul Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$1,700 for 1909 and \$1,700 for 1910. The object of this institutiou is to care for friendless or abandoned colored infants. For information relative to procedure of eutrance, address Mother Mary Mitchel, at above address.

St. Martha's Episcopal Home, 735 West Lexington Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$1,000 for 1909 and \$1,000 for 1910. The purpose of this iustitutiou is to care for young women who are without homes while looking for employment or while learning trades, or to do domestic work. It has accommodations for seventeen girls, and during the past year cared for one hundred and twenty. A home has been given these girls while seeking employment. Girls from orphan asylums, with little knowledge of the world, have been cared for and aided to become self-sustaining. Apply to institution for information relating to admittance.

St. Mary's Home for Little Colored Boys, 409 West Biddle Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$500 for 1909 and \$500 for 1910. Boys are received into the home between the ages of three and seven years (exceptional cases only, at eight). No children received having any conttagious disease. Boys are sent to school, and between the ages of twelve aud fourteen are placed in domestic service (in the country when possible). For their services they received food and clothing and are sent to school and in addition their employer promises to pay \$10 a year, which is deposited to their credit in a savings bank. At eighteen they are free to leave their place of employment if they so desire. Application for admission should be made to the Sisters in Charge of St. Mary's Home.

Silver Cross Home for Epilepties, Port Deposit, Maryland—Receives from State, \$1,500 for 1909 and \$1,500 for 1910. This institution cares for the same epileptics, a class of unfortunates for whom no special provision is made in any State institution. For information relating to entrance, address Mrs. J. L. Ingle, 1007 Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.

HOSPITALS.

Baltimore City Hospital, Calvert and Saratoga Streets, Baltimore—Shall furnish one bed, maintenance and treatment for one patieut at a time from each Senatorial district of Marylaud. In return for its appropriation, this institution cares for about 350 State patients annually. Applicants, other than State beneficiaries, are seut by physicians, or come of their own free will without any formal application. This likewise, applies to many of the State patients. Correspondence may be addressed to The Sisters of Mercy in the city of Baltimore, City Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital, 625 West Franklin Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$8,000 for 1909 and \$8,000 for 1910. Apply to institution for particulars. Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Maryland—Receives from State, \$5,000 for 1909 and \$5,000 for 1910. Also \$25,000 for buildings. Apply to institution for information.

Emergency Hospital, Easton, Maryland—Receives from State, \$3,500 for 1909 and \$3,500 for 1910. The Emergency Hospital at Easton treats free all persons in need of treatment and who are unable to pay. Patients are admitted upou request of their attending physicians, and are always admitted when there is room in the hospital to receive them. Correspondence should be addressed to the Snperintendent of the Hospital, or to M. M. Higgins, Secretary.

Franklin Squarc Hospital of Baltimore City, Calhoun and Fayette Streets, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$6,000 for 1909 and \$6,000 for 1910, and for buildings, \$10,000. Shall receive from each county of the State and each Legislative district of Baltimore, one free patient at a time each year npon the certificate of the Connty Commissioners and the Board of Health of Baltimore.

Frederick City Hospital Association, Mrs. A. D. Willard, Secretary, Frederick, Maryland—Receives from State, \$8,000 for 1909 and \$8,000 for 1910. This institution receives absolutely free patients, patients who can pay a reduced rate and those whose rates are below the case to the institution of their maintenance and treatment.

Good Samaritan Hospital, Hoffman and McCulloh Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$1,200 for 1909 and \$1,200 for 1910. Apply to iustitution for particulars.

Hebrew · Hospital and Asylum Association, Corner Monument Street and Hopkins Avenue, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$7,000 for 1909 and \$7,000 for 1910. We have a hospital containing eighty beds, fifty-two of these are in wards, exclusively free beds. Our Medical Superintendent has entire charge of the admission of patients, irrespective of their religious belief. One ward has been especially fitted up for children, and we take care of the sick children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and those of the Sheltering Home. We have a home for the aged, both male and female. Here in accordance with our constitution we only admit residents of this State, of the Jewish Faith, sixty years of age, after two years residence in this State. Correspondence may be addressed to A. S. Adler, Secretary, Pikesville, Maryland.

Hospital for Relief of Crippled and Deformed Children of Baltimore, Charles, Corner Twentieth Street, Baltimore—Receives.from State, \$5,000 for 1909 and \$5,000 for 1910. This charity admits and treats all needy poor children from this State that are amenable to treatment, i. e., those that are not incurable or feeble-minded. The benefit aside from the humanitarian side that the State accrues from its appropriation to this institution is that it relieves the pain and suffering of its little citizens and by cure or amelioration enables them to become physically normal self-supporting citizens and not wards upon the State's bounty nor crippled beggars in our streets or connties. Correspondence may be addressed to Thomas M. Hulings, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Continental Trust Company, Baltimore, Md., or directly to the hospital.

Hospital for the Women of Maryland, Lafayette Avenue and John Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$4,000 for 1909 and \$4,000 for 1910. There are twenty-four free beds in the hospital open to patients from the city of Baltimore and from all parts of the State.

Admission to the hospital is secured by application to the resident physicians in charge, whose duty it is to receive and act upon these applications and to see that the patients thus admitted are properly cared for during their stay. The present surgeons in charge are Dr. Charles H. Riley and Dr. Robert T. Wilson, and with them is associated Dr. J. Mason Hundley. For detailed information, address Mrs. Anne Johnson Poe, President, at above address.

Lying-In Hospital of the Maternite of Maryland, 622 West Lombard Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$3,000 for 1909 and \$3,000 for 1910. Correspondence relative to rules of admission, etc., should be addressed to the hospital at the address given above.

Maryland Lying-In Hospital of Baltimore City, 817 Linden Avenue, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$2,000 for 1909 and \$2,000 for 1910. Women are received two weeks before confinement. No charges. Apply to Wilmer Brinton, President.

Maryland Homeopathic Hospital and Free Dispensary of Baltimore City, 1122 North Mount Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$6,500 for 1909 and \$6,500 for 1910. Ten free beds. Apply to John B. Van Meter, President; Thomas Schweckbebier, Treasurer.

Maryland General Hospital, Linden Avenue, Near Madison, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$8,000 for 1909 and \$8,000 for 1910. It is required to furnish a free bed for each Senatorial district. Apply to Robert W. Johnson, President, or Duncan McCalman, Resident Physician.

Nursery and Child's Hospital of Baltimore City, Corner Franklin and Schroeder Streets, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$2,500 for 1909 and \$2,500 for 1910. Admission to this institution is by commitment of magistrate or by application to the institution for temporary care or treatment. Apply to Sarah J. Bevan, President.

Peninsula General Hospital, Salisbury, Maryland—Receives from State, \$7,500 for 1909 and \$7,500 for 1910. Receives from State for buildings, \$7,500. The Peninsula General Hospital is designed for the treatment of Obstetrical, Acute and sub-Acute Diseases and of Chronic curable diseases. Cases of incurable and contagious diseases not admitted. Free beds as maintained by the State of Maryland for the sick poor. Admission to these beds is by permit from the Clerk of the County Commissioners of the various counties. Other indigent patients will be admitted to the public wards at the rate of \$5 per week. Private patients will be admitted irrespective of residence, to the public wards at the rate of \$5.00 per week, or to private rooms. One week's board is payable when patient is admitted, and is due weekly in advance thereafter. All inquiries concerning the admission of free or pay patients should be addressed to the Superintendent at the hospital.

Provident Hospital and Free Dispensary of Baltimore City, 413 West Biddle Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$1,500 for 1909 and \$1,500 for 1910. The institution treats free, as State patients, all who come to it, provided not more than five come in any one week. Apply to Milton D. Brown, M. D., Superintendent.

St. Agnes Hospital, Wilkens Avenue, Near Caton Avenue, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$5,000 for 1909 and \$5,000 for 1910. It is required to furnish free beds to the respective counties of the State. The institution is for the care of the sick and indigent poor. Apply to institution for requirements of admission.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Caroline and Hoffman Streets, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$7,500 for 1909 and \$7,500 for 1910. Shall furnish one bed, maintenance and treatment for one patient at a time for each Senatorial District of Maryland. In return for above appropriation this institution accepts free all patients referred by State Senators, by reputable physicians, or by personal application, provided patients are hospital cases and worthy of charity. Application to secure entrance should be made to Sister M. Georgina, St. Joseph's Hospital.

St. Luke's Hospital of Baltimore City, 116 West North Avenue, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$3,000 for 1909 and \$3,000 for 1910. Address institution for rules of admittance.

South Baltimore Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Charitable Hospital, 1017 Light Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$2,000 for 1909 and \$2,000 for 1910. Furnishes treatment to indigent persons. Apply at institution.

Union Hospital of Ceeil County, Elkton, Maryland—Receives from State, \$3,000 for 1909 and \$3,000 for 1910. Address institution for particulars.

United Charities Hospital Association of Dorehester County, Cambridge, Maryland—Receives from State, \$9,500 for 1909 and \$9,500 for 1910. It is required to furnish ten beds for State patients, and to snpport free county patients. (Aet of 1898, Chapter 462). Apply to the Association, Cambridge, Maryland.

Washington County Hospital Association, Hagerstown, Maryland—Receives from State, \$6,000 for 1909 and \$6,000 for 1910. Apply to institution for particulars.

West End Maternite Hospital, 112 North Calhoun Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$2.000 for 1909 and \$2,000 for 1910. Renders assistance and care for indigent women during confinement. Apply at institution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Baltimore Day Nursery, 224 South Patterson Park Avenue, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$1,500 for 1909 and \$1,500 for 1910. This institution eares for the children of women who must be employed during the day to earn a living. A charge of five cents for each child is made in order to prevent imposition and from pauperizing the mothers. For detailed information, address, Ellen W. Shoemaker, President, at above address.

Daughters in Israel, 1200 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$1,000 for 1909 and \$1,000 for 1910. This society admits any respectable, homeless girl without cost and without any formality of application other than the physician's statement that she is free from communicable disease. It also offers to any respectable working girl bed and board at a maximum rate of \$2.25 per week, with a reduction in proportion to the wage earned.

Faculty of Physic of the University of Maryland for the Use of the Batlimore Infirmary, Lombard and Greene Streets, Baltimore—Shall furnish bed, maintenance and treatment to one patient at a time from each Senatorial district.

Florence Crittenden Mission, 837 Hollins Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$1,000 for 1909 and \$1,000 for 1910. The purpose of this Mission is to rescue tempted or erring girls and women. Ninety per cent. of the inmates are eared for free of cost. Any girl

or women who desires to recover themselves are welcome, except those afflicted with contagious diseases. Applicants who are able to pay are charged a small amount. Correspondence may be addressed to Louis Cassard, Treasurer, 837 Hollins Street, Baltimore.

Hebrew Children Sheltering and Protective Association of Baltimore City, 203 Aisquith Street, Baltimore—Receives from the State, \$1,500 for 1909 and \$1,500 for 1910. Correspondence relative to rules of admission, etc., should be addressed to the institution at above address.

Little Sisters of the Poor of Baltimore City, Corner Valley and Preston Streets, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$1,000 for 1909 and \$1,000 for 1910. Immates are received without distinction of color or religious faith. It is inteuded for the aged and infirm who are indigent. Applicatious should be made to the Mother of the Institution.

Locust Point Social Settlement, 1504 East Fort Avenue, Baltimore

—Receives from State, \$500 for 1909 and \$500 for 1910. Apply to institution for particulars.

stitution for particulars.

Maceabeans of Baltimore City, 1205 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore—Receive from State, \$500 for 1909 and \$500 for 1910. Address institution for particulars.

Northeast Day Nursery, 429 Aisquith Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$500 for 1909 and \$500 for 1910. The object of this instition is to care for children while their parents are at work, for which a charge of five cents per day is made. Address the institution for particulars.

Northeastern Dispensary, 1224 East Monument Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$750 for 1909 and \$750 for 1910. The purpose of this institution is to furnish to those unable to pay, medical and surgical treatment.

National Junior Republic, Annapolis Junction, Maryland—Receives from State, \$3.000. Apply to institution for particulars. The object of this iustitution is the care, education and manual training of dependent, neglected and delinquent children between the ages of twelve and seventeen years.

Oblate Sisters of Providence. Chase Street and Forest Place, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$500 for 1909 and \$500 for 1910. The children in this institution are taught sewing, needlework, manual labor, etc. When they are old enough places are secured for them as servauts in good families, and watch is kept over them until they are eighteen years of years. For detailed information, address institution, at above address.

Shelter of the Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, 517 West Biddle Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$500 for 1909 and \$500 for 1910. Receives and furnishes a permanent home for colored women upon the payment of a nominal entrance fee. For application blank, address the institution.

South Baltimore Day Nursery, 509 Hanover Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$1,000 for 1909 and \$1,000 for 1910. Entrance into this iustitution is secured upon application of mothers who are obliged to work during the day to support their children. In order to preserve the self-respect of the mothers, a charge of five cents for one child, eight cents for two, and ten cents for three, is made. Correspondence may be addressed to Mother M. de Sales Leach, President, 509 Hanover street, Baltimore.

Southern Dispensary of Baltimore, 106 West Hill Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$500 for 1909 and \$500 for 1910. The pur-

pose of this institution is to furnish medicine and treatment to the iudigent sick. Apply at institution.

St. Peter Clavier Colored Industrial School of Baltimore City, 412 West Biddle Street, Baltimore, Md.—Receives from State, \$300 for 1909 and \$300 for 1910. Apply to institution for rules for admission.

Union Protestant Infirmary, 1514 Division Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$\$,000 for 1909 and \$\$,000 for 1910. Shall furnish one bed, maintenance and treatment to one patient at a time from each Senatorial district. In return for the State appropriation charity patients for the past year represent 14,384 hospital days ont of a total of 28,266 days, which includes bed, board, medical and nursing attendance with medicine, etc. Patients are admitted in the following way: Applicants other than State beneficiaries are admitted either through the visiting or resident staff; also on their personal application. For detailed information, address William M. Dabney, M. D., Snperintendent, 1514 Division street, Baltimore.

REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

Female House of Refuge, Baker and Carey Streets, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$5,000 for 1909 and \$5,000 for 1910, and further sum of \$4,000 for payment of mortgage for 1910. This institution aims at the reformation of destitute females, who are received free of cost. Officers of the institution: William K. Bibb, Superintendent; D. Hopper Emory, Secretary, Baltimore city.

Henry Watson Children's Aid Society, 101 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$1,000 for 1909 and \$1,000 for 1910. Children received from six to eighteen years of age, through the Juvenile Court, Connty Magistrates, and in some cases from parents and guardians who sign a regular agreement. Application for admission should be made to the General Secretary, Miss Nellye L. Detrick, 101 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore.

House of Good Shepherd (For White Women), Mount and Hollins Streets, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$3,000 for 1909 and \$3,000 for 1910. Inmates are committed to this institution by parents or gnardians, or by Justices of the Peace upon complaint of parent or gnardian, until of age.

House of Good Shepherd for Colored Girls, Calvert Road, Near Franklin Street, Battimore—Receives from State, \$1,500 for 1909 and \$1,500 for 1910. This institution is a reformatory for wayward and disorderly colored girls, committed from Baltimore city, the counties and Washington, the later for whose support the District Commissioners pay. Inmates are taught sewing, laundry work and domestic work. For detailed information, address The House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls, Calverton Road, Baltimore.

House of Reformation (Colored Children), Cheltenham, Prince George's County, Maryland—Receives from State, \$15,000 for 1909 and \$15,000 for 1910. Inmates are committed to this institution by Courts and Magistrates. They are retained until they become of age, unless they give evidence of a disposition to lead correct lives. Applicants, other than State beneficiaries, are received as boarders if parents or guardians are willing to pay the cost of maintenance, which is about \$50.00 per annum. Correspondence may be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Managers, Joseph J. Janney, Corner Entaw and Madison streets, Baltimore.

Industrial Home for Colored Girls, Melvale, Baltimore County, Maryland—Receives from State, \$2,500 for 1909 and \$2,500 for 1910.

This is the State's reformatory institution for colored girls who are committed to it by Courts and Magistrates.

Maryland School for Boys, Frederick Avenue Extended, Baltimore—Receives from State for maintenance, \$20,000 and \$12,500 for buildings for 1909 and \$20,000 for maintenance for 1910. The mauuer of receiving inmates into the Maryland School for Boys shall be in either of the following modes, namely: First, white male minors may be committed by a Justice of the Peace for any of the counties, or the city of Baltimore, on complaint aud due proof made to him by the parent, guardian or next friend of such minor, that, by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct, such minor has rendered his control beyond the power of such parent, guardian or next friend, and made it manifestly requisite, that from regard for the morals aud future welfare of such minor, aud the peace and order of society, he should be placed under the guardianship of the Maryland School for Boys; second, white male minors may be committed by the authority aforesaid, when complaint and due proof have been made that such minor is a proper subject for the guardianship of the Maryland School for Boys, iu consequence of vagrancy, or of incorrigible or vicious conduct, and that from the moral depravity or otherwise of the parent, guardian or next friend, in whose custody such minor may be, such parent, guardian or next friend is incapable or unwilling to exercise the proper care and discipline over such incorrigible or vicious minor; third, such white male children as their parents, guardian or friends may desire to place therein for temporary restraint and discipline, and whose parents, guardians or friends shall agree and contract with the managers for their support and maintenance; and fourth, white male minors committed by the several courts in this State, as provided in this article. The institution receives and carcs for boys sent from the counties. The city of Baltimore pays \$140.00 per capita yearly for the board and education of city boys. This obtained on quarterly statements of the number of boys reported to the City Treasurer. All correspondence may be addressed to the Superintendent, Marylaud School for Boys, Baltimore, Md.. Station D.

St. Joseph's House of Industry, Charles and Twenty-Eighth Streets, Baltimore—Address the institution. Receives from State, \$3,000 for 1909 and \$3,000 for 1910. It is the object of this institution to teach some nseful occupation to those eutrusted to its care. It receives children from fourteen to sixteen years of age, either committed to it or upon the recommendation of reputable persons, and is purely charitable, uo charge being made for those for whom it cares.

St. Mary's Industrial School, Station D, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$20,000 for 1909 and \$20,000 for 1910. Also \$12,500 for buildings. The object of this institution is to provide a home, education and industrial training for orphans, destitute or incorrigible boys, and to reform juveniles. Boys between the ages of ten and sixteen are admitted. Any Court or Justice may commit youthful offenders to the school. Apply to Brother Dominic, Superintendeut.

Universal Progressive School for Orphan and Destitute Children of Baltimore, 1132 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore—Receives from State, \$250 for 1909 and \$250 for 1910. The Universal Progressive School is a home for orphan and destitute colored children, as well as a reformatory for those who are incorrigible. There are no charges for admissiou, the inmates being committed there mainly by the Judges and Justices of the State exercising criminal jurisdiction. Address all communications to George W. West, President, 1132 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

STATEMENT SHOWING REAL ESTATE OWNED BY THE STATE OF MARYLAND, TOGETHER WITH THE COST OF THE SAME AND THE ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE.



STATE HOUSE.

Nothing in the records show that the State House has a record title to the ground on which the State House stands, except a plat hereinafter referred to. The records have been carefully examined from 1694, when they and the seat of government were moved from St. Mary's county to Annapolis, and when Commissioners were appointed for building the first State House, down to within the last thirty years.

The seat of government was moved from St. Mary's to Annapolis in 1694. During that same year Major John Hammond, Major Dorsey, Messrs. John Bennett and John Dorsey, Andrew Norwood, Philip Howard, James Saunders and Nicholas Greenberry were appointed Commissioners to survey and lay out the town of Annapolis into streets and lanes, and also a town common for pasture, to be fenced at the public expense. At the same time they were authorized to have a plat of the town made, which was made by Richard Beard. A copy of this plat is in the Land Office at Annapolis, and on it the State House Circle is laid out.

It has been well authenticated that the records from 1657 to 1683 were lost during their removal from St. Mary's to Annapolis; and that the first Courthouse was burned in 1706, with all the records therein. So that while no record title can be found, there is no doubt of the fact that the Colony had a title to the property, and that it came down to the State from Colonial times, for the reason that the State House Circle is recognized on the plat aforesaid; but owing to the destruction of the records, in what form it was transferred can not be ascertained. Its value is about \$800,000.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

A very interesting fact developed in the examination of the records to ascertain by what title the State held the property at Pikesville, now known as the Confederate Soldiers' Home. I was not able to find any reference to said title in the Land Office, at Annapolis, nor in the Land Records of Baltimore county, but ascertained that there had been certain legislation both of Congress and by the Maryland Legislature touching the matter, as follows: I found by the Act

of Congress, dated March 3, 1879 (20 State, 377, page 387), that the Secretary of War was empowered to pass title to said property to the State of Maryland on condition that the same would be accepted by the State not later than March 1, 1880. By the Act of 1880, Chapter 5, Acts of the State of Maryland, the Governor of Maryland was authorized to accept said property, thereby complying with the Act of Congress. I again examined the records both at Towson and Annapolis, but was unable to get any information touching the matter, so I went to Washington, and investigated the matter at the War Department. There I ascertained that the transfers had been made, not by deed, but by livery of seisin on June 8, 1880, and that no deed could be gotten, nor was it contemplated by Act of Congress to give a deed, but simply to turn over to the State the ground, buildings, etc., showing that the land passed by livery of seisin and not by deed. This is probably one of the very few transfers of land by livery of seisin that have taken place anywhere within the last fifty years. The value of the property is nominal.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The land on which the Executive Mansion stands was acquired in 1868 by three deeds: One from Matilda E. Green; one from George E. Franklin; and one from James W. Allen and wife; the total cost of the land being \$31,000. The Executive Mansion cost \$200,000, making the present cost \$231,000.

GOVERNOR'S STABLES.

The ground on which the Governor's stables stand was acquired in 1870 from William Black and wife, the lot being about 50 feet by 55 feet, and cost \$13,937.59.

The value of the buildings thereon is about \$15,000, mak-

ing the total value about \$29,000.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The land on which the House of Correction stands was acquired during the period between 1874 and 1893, and contains 225 acres. The various grantors in those deeds were George T. Warfield, Michael Bannon, George William Brown, et al., trustees, Thomas I. White, William H. Bians, et al., John J. Snyder and wife, Thomas M. Norris and John W. Biggs.

The total cost of the land was \$22,087. The improvements thereon have cost the State \$250,000.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

In 1866 the Maryland Legislature authorized the purchase of a half interest in the Maryland Agricultural College, together with the land surrounding the same, containing about 282 acres, for which an appropriation of \$45,000 was made, and the State thereby became joint owner with the stockholders of the holding company.

By Act of the Assembly of 1902, Chapter 625, the Legislature authorized a loan of \$15,000 on the stockholders' interest in said college, and the State took a mortgage as a first lien thereon.

The mortgage is in default, but has not been foreclosed, and the whole property practically belongs to the State.

Since the State has had an interest in it, it has invested in various buildings and improvements in addition to the \$60,000 heretofore mentioned, a further sum of \$165,000, making the total amount of investments there, \$225,000.

SPRINGFIELD INSANE ASYLUM.

The Springfield Insane Asylum property contains 728% acres, and was purchased January 14, 1896, from ex-Gov. Frank Brown for the sum of \$50,000. The improvements since the purchase of the property have cost \$564,599, making a total cost of \$614,599; but this does not include equipment such as machinery and tools for farming. If they were included it would amount to about \$701,000.

RIFLE RANGE PROPERTY.

The State Rifle Range property was acquired in 1908 from the Curtis Creek Mining, Furnace and Manufacturing Company and contains 342 acres, more or less, and cost \$15,250. This property is located a few miles from Baltimore on the Annapolis Short Line Railroad.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

The School for Deaf and Dumb located at Frederick City, contains about 8 acres, for which two deeds passed to the State of Maryland. One from Thomas Beatty to Thomas Johnson, Governor, as early as August 22, 1777. This portion contains $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres and cost 63 pounds sterling.

The remaining portion purchased from Lucinda E. Crow et al., cost \$4,500. The value of the buildings thereon is estimated to be \$200,000.

PATAPSCO ACADEMY.

The property known as the Patapsco Academy was purchased from Louisa L. Shipley et al., November 10, 1908, and contains 1 acre of land, for which the State paid \$1,000. It is unimproved.

FISH COMMISSION PROPERTY.

The Fish Commission property located in Garrett county, was acquired by two respective deeds in 1894 and 1896 from Richard T. Browning and wife, and Hattie C. Browning and husband. It contains 53 acres, more or less, and cost the State \$1,136. The estimated value of the improvements is \$3,000.

ST. MARY'S FEMALE ACADEMY.

The land on which this academy stands is located in St. Mary's county, and was acquired for the Vestry of William and Mary's Parish of Protestant Episcopal Church in 1844. It contains 6 acres and cost at that time \$609.25. The improvements thereon are estimated to be worth \$20,000, making a total cost of \$20,609.25.

MARYLAND HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

This property, located near Catonsville, and known as Spring Grove Asylum, contains about 148 acres, and is estimated to be worth \$120,000. The buildings and plant thereon are worth about \$500,000, making the total value as it now stands \$620,000.

This property was gotten from time to time by different deeds, the title formerly being in the managers, but it now rests in the State.

MARYLAND ASYLUM AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

This property was acquired by the State in 1888 from Elizabeth M. Morgan et al. for the sum of \$10,000, and contains 186½ acres, more or less. It is improved by several new granite buildings and cottages, also a good sewerage plant, as well as a refrigerator plant, and is well stocked with milk cows, hogs, etc. These improvements so far have cost \$170,000, making the total cost including the land \$180,000.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

The ground on which this hospital stands was acquired in 1902 from Edwin A. Seidewitz at a cost of \$3,500, and has been improved by buildings erected thereon at a cost of \$10,000, making a total cost of \$13,500. This hospital occupies a lot about 149 feet by 135 feet.

STEAM HEATING PLANT.

The ground on which this plant stands is located at Annapolis, and occupies a space about 100 feet by 95 feet. It was acquired in 1902 from Mary B. Hughes at a cost of \$5,500. The cost of the plant located thereon was \$150,000, making the total cost of the property \$155,500.

COURT OF APPEALS BUILDING.

The land on which this building stands is in Annapolis, and was acquired in 1900 by several deeds. One from the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of Annapolis; one from Fanny M. Oliver and husband; and another from Annie E. Pumphreys et al. The total cost of the land was \$30,500, an dthe building thereon, in which are located the Court of Appeals, the Public Library, and all the financial departments of the State, cost the sum of \$245,000, making a total cost of \$275,000.

TROOP A ARMORY.

This property, located at Pikesville, was acquired in 1902, 1903 and 1905 by four separate deeds, making an area of 1378-100 acres, more or less. This land was acquired from Wilson Carey McHenry et al., executors; Harry E. Goertz and Annie E. Kehoe at a cost of \$10,540. It is improved by an armory and barracks, the cost of which was \$50,000.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

This school is located in Baltimore city, at the corner of Lafayette and Carrollton avenues, and occupies a space of 120 feet by 71 feet. It was acquired from Oliver F. Lantz, and cost at the time of purchase \$10,000. The buildings thereon have cost \$140,000, making a total cost of \$150,000.

NORMAL SCHOOL NO. 2.

This school is located in Frostburg, Allegany county, and occupies land containing 3 acres, more or less, and cost \$2,250. The buildings thereon cost the State \$20,000, mak-

ing a total of \$22,250. The estimate put upon this property at this time is much larger, and its value is considered to be about \$30,000.

FIFTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

The land on which this armory stands is located in Baltimore city, and was acquired from William Wallace Spence in 1900 at a cost of \$125,000, and occupies a space 366 feet by 328 feet and 3 inches. The armory, which is considered one of the largest and finest in the world, was erected at a cost of \$500,000, making the total cost \$625,000.

PENITENTIARY.

The Penitentiary is located in Baltimore city and occupies land containing about 8 acres. It was conveyed to the State by more than sixty deeds, the first of which was in 1811, and the others in 1891. It is improved by modern buildings considered the finest in the country, the total cost of which, including the land, was \$2,500,000. It pays all the expenses of the institution; and the managers turned into the Treasury a surplus of about \$37,000 last year.

HAY SCALES.

The State owns four hay scales, one located in Havre de Grace, and three in Baltimore city, known as the Northeastern, Western and Northwestern.

The land at Havre de Grace was purchased in 1878 from Louis K. Herbst et al., at a cost of \$150. This is about 170 feet by 30 feet, and is improved by a hay scales and shed, which cost about \$20,000, making the total cost about \$20,150.

The Northeastern Hay Scales, located in Baltimore city on Greenmount avenue, occupies a space of 75 feet by 36 feet, and was purchased in 1876 from James C. Rowe and wife et al., at a cost of \$4,300. The improvements are similar to those at Havre de Grace, and cost about \$20,000, making the total cost about \$24,300.

The Western Hay Scales, located on Frederick road, occupy a space 78 feet by 20 feet, and was purchased in 1878 from Charles Shipley at a cost of \$1,000. It is improved by a scales and shed, costing about \$20,000, making the total cost about \$21,000.

The Northwestern Hay Scales stands on land at the intersection of Fremont and Myrtle avenues (formerly Cove street and Chatsworth street). It was purchased in 1866 for \$4,000. It is triangular in shape, and the dimensions at that time were 231 feet and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches on Myrtle avenue, 247 feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on Fremont avenue, and 87 feet 3 inches in the rear.

In 1908 the State gave a deed to the city in consideration of \$2,500, to a portion of the said lot as follows: 180 feet on Myrtle avenue, 192 feet 6 inches on Fremont avenue and 68 feet at the base, cutting off a triagle on which one of the city engine houses stands, leaving a lot of irregular shape of the following dimensions: 180 feet on Myrtle avenue, 54 feet and 7½ inches on Fremont avenue and 87 feet 3 inches at one end and 68 feet at the other.

This property is improved by a shed and hay scales, costing about \$20,000, making the total cost \$21,500.

TOBACCO WAREHOUSES.

The State owns three warehouses in Baltimore city, one facing on South Charles street 150 feet, with a depth bounding on the north side of Conway street to Light street 317 feet; two others, one facing on Light street and the other on Charles street 84 feet, with a depth, including both, 317 feet.

These properties were acquired by four deeds, as follows: One from Charles F. Mayer, Tr., June 6, 1846; John Carroll Walsh, Tr., June 6, 1846; Moses Sheppard, December 22, 1826, and John B. Howell et al., June 16, 1836. The estimated value of these three properties taken together is \$800,000.

FORESTRY RESERVES.

The State has recently acquired two pieces of property by gift to be held as part of the forestry reserves; one piece, the gift of John W. Garrett and Robert Garrett, of $1,917\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Garrett county; and the other, the gift of John M. Glenn and wife $43\frac{3}{4}$ acres in Howard county.

TOTAL COST AND VALUE.

The aforegoing shows the value of the State's lands and the improvements thereon to be approximately \$7,986,800.



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